REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

"This is Radio Nigeria—here are the coups"

Issue 103 1985

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BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

--UPDATE U T C

ALASKA KNLS 07-0930 9555, 1730-20 7355 as revised (Ralph S Bowden, ANARC-FRC, Mentone CA 3/9)

ALBANIA R Tirana to NAm 0200 hrd on very unusual 6330 (Guillermo Biaggini, Argentina, SCDX print 3/9)

AUSTRALIA R Australia asks NAm monitors to try these: 08-15 6060 9580, 22-01 15320, 21-01 15395 & 17795 (George J Poppin, CA) Also try 02-04 17795 in NAm; Pacific svcs: 02-06 17795, 03-07 15160, 04-07 15320, 04-09 11910, 07-19 6045, 0730-0930 11720, 08-2130 9580, 08-19 6060, 11-19 5995, 1830-2030 7215, 21-0230 15395, 22-07 15240, 21-01 15160, 21-01 17795, 22-01 15320. New ABC Northern Territory domestic SW service due to start in Oct from Alice Springs on likely 3230 nights, 4835 days (WRTH-NL)

AUSTRIA ORF to NAm: 12-13 15320; 0130-02 6000 9635, 0330-04 6000, 0430-05 6000 (via Poppin, CA)

BELGIUM BRT thru yearend from 29/9: 19-1955(Sun -1920) 9905 5895; 22-2255 9905 5895; 0030-0125 5910 9925; M-F 08-0855 & Sat 0910-0930 9880 15515; M-Sa 13-1355 15590 21810 (BRT)

CANADA RCI: M-F 0615-0630 & 0645-07 11825 9760 6140, M-F 12-1225 17820 15440 11955 9650. Sun 13-16 17820 11955. Daily 1537-1545 15325 and M-Sat 17820; 1645-17 17820 15325. 18-1830(Sat/Sun -19) 17820 15260. 19-1930(Sat/Sun -20) 17875 15325 11945. M-F 19-1930 17820 15260. M-F 20-2030 17875 17820 15325 11945. 2130-22 17820 15150 11945 (Sat/Sun also 15325). M-F 22-23 15325 11960. 22-2230 9755 5960. 23-2330 11710 9755. 2330-24 Sun-Fri 9755 5960. 00-0030(Sun/Mon -01) 9755 5960. 01-02 Tu-Sa 9755 5960. 01-0130 15190 11940 9535. 02-0230 Tu-Sat 9755 5960. 03-0330 9755 5960 (RCI) + relays

CHINA R Beijing very strong daily 13-14 on 9550 9730, repeated at 14-15 on same but QRM (Lamont Jensen, Salt Lake City UT) Monitored 12-1255 9535, 13-1330[sic] & 14-1455 9550 9730 (Ralph Bowden, CA)

COSTA RICA Adventist stn R Lira hopes to begin high power SW svc in Oct, 20% in English; check 09-13 & 22-03 in 49 and 25m bands; from end of Oct (Christian Zettl, RNMN 12/9)

ECUADOR HCJB: NAm 0030-02 15155, 0030-07 9745, 02-07 6095, 05-07 11910; 12-1430 11740, 12-1530 15115 & separate program 0030-0130 11910. Eu 07-0830 9860 11835 and 6210 which opens at 0645 M-F; 19-20 21477+ 17790 15270, 2130-22 17790 15270. SPac 07-10 9745, 07-11 11925 6130 (HCJB)

FINLAND R Finland one hour later from 29/9: NAm 12, 13, 14 11945 ex-17800 [so still //15400]; also Eu 0530 9605 ex-15430; Au/EAs 22 9535 ex-11755 might make it to NAm (R Finland via SCDX print 27/8)

FRANCE RFI: 16-17 17620 17795 15425 11705 6175; 0315-0330 & 0345-0355 6175 7135 9790 to Af, 6055 9800 11995 C&SAm. 0415-0430 & 0445-0455 7135 9790 9535 11880 9550 Af, 6055 9800 C&SAm (RFI)

GABON Africa No One also has brief English newscast at 0903 on 15200 (Edwin Southwell, England, 2/9)

GERMANY WEST DW Sept. in EG: NAm 01-0150 6040 6085 6145 9545 9565 11785; 05-0550 5960 6120 6130 9690 11705. Af 0430-0515 6065 7150 7225 9565 9765, 06-0630 9700 11765 11905 15185 15260, 1230-1315 15410 17765 17800 21600, 15-1550 9735 11965 15135 17825, 1930-2020 9700 11810 15150. As 0930-1020 9650(DW)

GHANA GBC-1 in EG & vernaculars: 0530-2305 on 4915. GBC-2in EG weekdays 0530-0905 and 1725-2305 on 3366; 1155-1515 on 7295 (Nigerian reporter to SCDX broadcast 10/9)

GREECE VOG, times apx & 6 days a week EG news: 1920 9420 9905 11645, 2335 7395 9905, 0130 & 0340 7395 9420 11645, 1240 & 1540 11645 15630 17565 (via George J Poppin, CA)

ISRAEL Israel R Int'l: 05-0515 17630 11655 9815 9435 9009. 11-1130 17630 15645 15560 15425 11605. 18-1815 13720 11585 9920. 20-2030 11655 11605 9435 9009 7410. 2230-23 12025 11655 11605 9435 7410. 00-0030 & 01-0125 9815 9435 7410, 02-0225 9435 7410 5900 (IBA)

ITALY RAI: 01-0120 6010 9575; 0350-0410 11905 15330 17795, 0425-0440 7275 5990, 1935-1955 7275 9710 11800, 2025-2045 7235 9575 11800, 22-2225 11800 9710 5990 (via Bob Reinecker and Kraig W Krist) AWR, Forli, 06-07 on 6205 ex-7240; 2130-2230 still on 6205 as of 1/9 (Edwin Southwell, SCDX 10/9)

JAPAN R Japan to NAm: 05-06 11950, 07-08 & 09-0930 & 11-1130 & 13-14 & 15-16 & 17-1730 on 9505. 23-24 on 17755. 0015-0115 on 11875 15300, 01-0130 17755, 02-03 15195 15235 17825 21610, 03-0330 17755. Gabon relay for ME/Eu: 07-08 17855, 15-16 21550 (via Bob Bodell, OR)

LESOTHO R Lesotho heard on 4800 with English news at 0500 (Kraig W Krist, VA)

NETHERLANDS Selected RN transmissions for NAm audibility: 0430 on 9895, 0730 on 9715 9630, 0830 on 9715, 1030 on 9650 6020, 1130 on 17605 17575 15560, 1430 on 11735 13770 15560 17575, 1630 on 15570, 1830 on 21685 17605 9540, 2030 on 11740 9895 9715 9540, 0130 on 9895 6020, 0230 on 9590 6165, 0530 on 9715 6165 (via Dick Rush, Oak Ridge TN)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES TWR: 0355-0440 daily on 9535; 0603-07 Mon & 0603-0730 Sat/Sun on 9535. 1110-1255 M-F, -1351 Sun, -1405 Sat on 11815. (TWR) Also on 800 kHz, and in EG earlier in evening (gh)

NEW ZEALAND RNZ using new 6100 and 9600 at 1030-1215 (Arthur Cushen, RNMN 5/9) rest of S85 sked?

NORWAY RNI to NAm, half-hour English on Sundays +GMT Mondays only: 13 & 14 on 15305, 16 on 11850 or 15305, 17 on 15305, 19 on 11850, 0400 on 6015 (via Eric Swedberg, OR, and Joe Hanlon, PA)

PHILIPPINES R Veritas Asia confirmed after 1/9 at 15-1530 still on 9570 (Bruce MacGibbon, OR, and Ed LaCrosse, CA) FEBC: 1440-16 9675. 07-10 11890. 13-15 11885. 00-03 11865. 23-24 15320 (co-channel Australia!--terrible mess ex-15310). 07-0930 15350. 23-03 21475. 07-10 21510 (Bob Padula, ADXN)

SEYCHELLES FEBA: Sun 0712-0845 15120 17780. 1457-1530(Mon -16) 11760. 1458-1530(Mon -16) 15325. 1530(Mon 16)-1608 11760 15325 11865 (FEBA)

SOUTH AFRICA R RSA: 03-0426 9585 7270 5980 4990 3230. 0630-0730 15220 11900 9585 7270. 11-1156 on 17780 15220 11900. 13-1556 on 17780 15220 7270. 21-2156 11900 9585 7270. NAm 02-0256 9615 6010 5980 (via George Poppin, CA) SABC domestic service in EG on 9695 ex-11790 at 0620-1515 (Ginbey, RNMN 5/9)

SWEDEN RSI to NAm: 1400 on 15345, 2300 on 9695 11705, 0230 on 9695 11705 11950=SSB, 0330 11705 (RSI)

(continued on page 39)

"GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY..."

Some Memories of the American Radio News Commentator

by Loren Cox

FOR A PERIOD OF ABOUT 35 YEARS, which would have included the decades of the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s, a feature of American domestic radio was the NEWS COMMENTATOR, an uniquely American phenomenon and a significant part of commercial broadcasting as it developed in this country. Throughout the day, though primarily in the early evening and again in the late evening, in fifteen minute time blocks (allowing for commercials), certain gentlemen (primarily - I remember only one lady commentator) would present a recitation of the day's news, as provided by the press associations, following with personal observations and analyses. This was the general pattern, although there could be variations, e.g. mixing news and comment, or, as was the case with one of the most famous of all of the "news commentators" - Lowell Thomas - not really doing any editoralizing at all, just presenting a lively and interesting narrative of the day's news. He could be dramatic, he could be humorous - it was not unusual for him to break up in uncontrollable laughter when a story (not necessarily meant to be) struck him as funny. Beginning "Good evening everybody" and closing "So long until tomorrow" (except Fridays when he had to correct himself, "er - I mean until Monday"), Lowell's 6:45 pm ET NBC (later CBS) broadcast had a tremendous following, due largely to the fact, he maintained, that for many years it immediately preceded the most popular radio program of all time, "Amos 'n' Andy". Thomas continued to do a five minute news segment on CBS into the 1970s, having only a brief period of formal retirement, though he continued his lecture schedule, before his death. I last heard the Thomas voice when he was in Barbourville, Ky. for one of his last speaking engagements. The consummate traveller/adventurer, there was virtually no nook or cranny of this earth Lowell, with his love of exotic, out-of-the-way places, had not visited. This provided a depth to his broadcasts as he generally had first hand knowledge of the locale of a news story he was presenting. In addition to his radio work, Thomas also narrated many newsreels.

But the American radio news commentator was generally an opinionated cuss, often in the employ of his sponsor with whom his views would be compatible. The peak in numbers of them on the air and air time at their disposal occurred during the World War II era as they read battlefront dispatches and pontificated to a news-hungry nation. The Mutual Network had a news commentator on nearly every hour on the hour speaking from their various affiliates around the country, most of them names you will never have heard of (unless, like me, you lived through those times with your head stuck in a radio). Who could possibly remember the likes of Ian Ross McFarland speaking from Baltimore or Arthur Gaeth from Salt Lake City or Cedric Foster "speaking from WNAC in Boston, key station of the Yankee Network in New England" or the mysterious "QED" "speaking from WGR in Buffalo" or Walter Compton from WOL in Washington? Not exactly household names even in radio's biggest days. But the Mutual line made available some better known names among news commentators: there was the old Roosevelt hater, Boke Carter, "with his review of the economic, political and military news of the day". Carter, an English immigrant (like Alistair Cooke, who made reference to him a while back in a "Letter from America"), no matter what sort of horror story he might have just related, would conclude his broadcasts with "But I see that my time is up, so I say to you, cheerio"; his "trade mark" as it were, like Paul Harvey's silly "Good dayeee". Boke was among the archest of the arch conservatives, a bitter opponent of the New Deal and all of its works, and tended toward a generally pessimistic view of all matters. He died before the end of the War which he anticipated would last many years. But I guess Englishmen can be pessimistic and still say "cheerio". And Boke was not the only Carter behind the Mutual microphones, as his wife, Shela, evidently also English, had a daily news and commentary program (she was that only lady commentator I remember).

The three other well known Mutual news commentators were Fulton Lewis Jr., Gabriel Heatter and Raymond Gram Swing. Lewis occupied the 7:00 pm Eastern time slot on Mutual for many years until his death in the '60s, with his son continuing his broadcasts for a time. Like Carter, an ultra conservative, Lewis's favourite themes were the evils of the New Deal and the Communist menace. Liberals and Communists were virtually indistinguishable, with one of his favourite whipping boys being "Mr. Henry Agard Wallace". In the post-War years he was an obstreperous McCarthyite and Cold Warrior, richly meriting the "Reaction's Golden Voice" tag which was given to him. And Fulton did have a fine voice but he was one of the world's worst "outloud"

readers, being incapable of getting through all but a few sentences without stumbling. And he was also "blooper" prone, e.g. "White House" coming out "White Ass" - an understandable slip considering his opinion of the occupant of the White House at the time. I also remember an occasion when an announcer's open microphone caused Lewis considerable embarrassment. Over his discourse came "What's wrong with the son-of-a-bitch now?!" - it was the engineer's voice; thought there had been another of the technical glitches that had been plaguing him all day. Lewis profusely apologised the next day, with the word that both the announcer and the engineer had been sacked. On another occasion he was the victim of this hapless announcer's flub: "The Mutual Broadcasting System presents Fulton Lewis Jr. and the Jews. And now Mr. Junior". I have felt that the distribution of the Lewis commentary, so loved by the right and powerful business interests, was the Mutual Network's ultimate raison d'être. As a participant in Mutual's election coverage he could not contain his disappointment at the Presidential vote count in '40, '44 and '48, or his elation in '52. A Lewis clone on Mutual was Robert F. Hurliheigh, whom Fulton recommended to his audience as "thinking just like we do".

Following Fulton by a sesquihour on the Mutual line was one of the great radio voices - that of Gabriel Heatter, whose "Ah! There's good news tonight!" was his most memorable line - although he really didn't use it all that often. His commentaries could be glowingly optimistic or deeply pessimistic. Beautifully delivering his scripts he could be intense and dramatic. And when a big story was breaking he could elicit listener expectation: "Is that my ticker?". But Heatter, no great intellect, always impressed me as being a rather nice man. Essentially conservative, he was not a political partisan, saying things not much more controversial than "What this country needs is a good five cent nickel" (maybe a bit of a slap at the "inflationary" policies of the New Deal). Unlike virtually all other news commentators, Heatter read the commercial copy also (as Harvey does today), moving from a news story to the commercial with no change in delivery, so that listeners not paying close attention could not tell what was news and what was commercial. Gabriel was one of the better radio salesmen. Like Fulton Lewis he enjoyed the privilege of broadcasting from his own home which was equipped with wire service teletypes. Always fearful of a flub, Heatter wrote out his scripts in large block letters insuring ease of reading. After his network days he did some local broadcasting in Florida.

Of all of the men who spoke to the nation as a news commentator in the "golden age" of that activity probably none was more respected than Raymond Gram Swing ("Raymond Swing explains the news") who, during the War years and a bit before, spoke a dry "Good evening" into a WOR microphone every weekday evening at 10:00 pm New York time. Swing, a liberal and an internationalist, was a bit out of the pattern of radio news commentators of the '30s to the '50s, who tended to be conservative to ultra-conservative (no "liberal bias" in the electronic media of those days!). I remember Swing as always calm, rational and fair. "Very sound" as the Great Gildersleeve's Mr. Peavy once observed. An example of Swing's integrity involves the quarrel he had with his sponsor, White Owl Cigars, in regard to the middle commercial which he demanded be removed. He felt that the news from Europe on the eve of war was of greater significance: with Western civilized values in grave danger he couldn't understand White Owl's need to try to push a few more cigars. Swing narrated Mutual's year-end news reviews (which I believe I have for '38, '39 and '40). He later went to the Blue (ABC) Network and ended his broadcasting career with Gordon MacLendon's short-lived Liberty Network.

And there were still other Mutual News commentators: Alexander Griffin ("Griffin Reporting"), Frank Singheiser, Cecil Brown, Albert Warner (formerly with CBS), Fred Vanderventer, portly George Hamilton Cones - a one time New Deal Congressman who was Mutual's resident (token) liberal in the '50s, his commentary following Fulton's - and no doubt others whom I have forgotten.

And how could I forget, as I almost did, WOR/Mutual's "News and Views by John B. Hughes".

In the War years, as would be expected, all of the American news commentators voiced the patriotic mood of the country. Winning the war was the paramount consideration; political and ideological differences became secondary only to come to the fore again with the "Red scare" of the late '40s and early '50s. And I remember how conservative commentators, after Atlee's Labour government came in in Great Britain, loved to talk about "grim Socialist England" - as if Socialiam was the cause of the grimness instead of the economic dislocations caused by the loss of the Empire.

If the Mutual Network seemed to be something of a haven for news commentators, NBC, CBS and the Blue Network were certainly not without them. We have already men-

tioned Lowell Thomas of NBC (later CBS), which offered the views of Robert St. John, Caesar Searchinger, John W. Vandercook, Upton Close (so right-right-wing his services were dispensed with), Earl Godwin ("and that's all from Godwin at this time"), Robert McCormick (who at least once went on the air juiced to the gills), Morgan Beatty and no doubt others. But it was the inimitable H.V. Kaltenborn - a man of very decided opinions - whom America tuned in at 7:45 pm ET on their NBC stations. H.V., with his thin voice and clipt, precise speech, with which he was yet capable of considerable force and persuasiveness, could certainly arrest a listener. The H.V., by the way, stood for Hans von - a name which, for obvious reasons, he did not care to use during the War years. And he was another arch conservative - anti-Roosevelt, anti-union - but not so disagreeably so as some others (Carter, Lewis). H.V. had pursued the careers of teacher and journalist. At one time he had been employed in the Rockefeller home as a tutor, Nelson and David having been his pupils (despite his own conservatism he was a strong supporter of the less that conservative Nelson's political endeavours). He was strongly anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi. When something of this came out in a commencement speech at Hamilton College in 1939 he was interrupted by poet Ezra Pound (both were there to receive honorary degrees), resulting in an angry exchange between Kaltenborn and the Mussolini-admiring Pound. When big news was happening you could count on H.V. being behind an NBC microphone: he was one of the first on the air with the story of the Pearl Harbor attack. But the Kaltenborn broadcast I remember best was the one he made on the evening of August 6, 1945. Everyone was tuned in to hear what H.V. would say about "The Bomb". And he knew it. And he played it beautifully. The Hiroshima bombing was not his lead story. He let the anticipation build, thus adding to the effectiveness of the powerful commentary with which he closed THE story of the war listeners knew he would inevitably get to. "We may", H.V. intoned, "have created a Frankenstein" - a Frankenstein which, forty years later, we doubt still that mankind have the ability to forge the chains to contain indefinitely.

(These notes are being put together on August 6, 1985. I've been trying to remember how I first heard of the dropping of "The Bomb". Unless memory trick me, I got the word from the old poetry reader, Ted Malone - a cheery gent whose stuff was generally a bit too banal for a sophisticated literatus like me ((what was I? fourteen?)). Ted was doing his thing - must have been around 10:30 am - on his Blue Network show when there was a sudden studio commotion caused by someone rushing in to thrust a news flash into Ted's hands. Before looking at it, Ted said, "Gosh, I've always wanted to read one of these!" Well, he did, and there was no more poetry, banal or otherwise, that day.

"The bomb", in a sense, has always been with us; what modern science has done is to give us its most terrifying realization. For "The Bomb" is something in the psychology of man - his will to destroy - from which he shall never be free. The thermonuclear device is simply the ultimate embodiment of the evil in man's nature /see some lines by William Carlos Williams in Journey to Love, pp. 63-6/. That's pessimism worthy of old Boke.)

A few more words about Mr. Kaltenborn. Like Lowell Thomas he opened his broadcasts with "Good evening everybody" but with a particular emphasis on the "Good". The best known and most amusing story about H.V. is in regard to his having been the only news commentator to be mimicked in public by a President of the United States. Kaltenborn, like nearly every other "expert", just didn't believe Harry Truman could win the 1948 Presidential election, even on election night when the returns he was giving were indicating otherwise. All evening he was holding out for the "down state" Illinois vote that would give that state to Dewey. But it never materialized, at least not sufficiently. Harry carried Illinois and won the election. And he couldn't resist telling how, when he woke up from a nap late election night, there was "Mr. Kaltenborn" on the radio explaining the situation, which he proceeded to repeat to the delight of his audience in Kaltenborn's manner of speaking. H.V. took it all in good humor.

I'm not sure of the exact date when the Blue Network became a corporate entity distinct from NBC (which had operated two networks, the Red and the Blue), but it was before the end of the War. (The Blue Network was later named the American Broadcasting Company.) News commentators did not abound on the Blue Network's schedule quite in the numbers they did on Mutual's, but they bosted the one with the highest Hooper - in fact, for a time, being the highest rated in listenership of all radio programs. Who was "the man America listens to most"? None other than columnist Walter Winchell, who sat behind a WJZ microphone every Sunday evening at 9:00 pm ET,

from his opening "Good evening Mr. and Mrs. North America and all the ships at sea, lets go to press", turning on listeners with his rapid-fire delivery of war and national news, gossip, exposés of wrong doing, celebrity tid-bits, etc., replete with sound effects of CW morse (preceding overseas stories) and key-clicking telegraphy (to introduce domestic stories). Alliteration and word-play abounded ("I'll be back with a Bolt from the Blue!"). "The Jergins Journal...America's One Man Newspaper" was just that - not quite as bad as a National Enquirer and certainly no New York Times - but it was generally more entertaining than really informative about significant matters. But the feature of the program was, of course, Winchell's outrageous editorializing, in which he sometimes unjustly attacked people, always aligning himself with the true defenders of the American Way (like J. Edgar Hoover). His formal editorial, always beginning "Mr. and Mrs. United States", came in the middle of the program, but he usually managed an editorial crack at the end, e.g. (circa 1950), "This country has too many Harrys: Harry Truman, Harry Vaughn and Harry Dexter White! Good night!!" In the 1930s Walter was a liberal, a supporter of the New Deal, and remained so through the War years, directing his indignation at organized crime and home grown Nazis/Fascists, flakes of the extreme right like Gerald L.K. Smith, KKK types, etc. For Walter, apparently, once a Klansman always a Klansman, for when it came out that President Truman as a young man back in Missouri had some brief association with the Klan Walter had to attack: "Shall I say it? Klansman truman...". Walter's act was as the defender of the right, the good and America: he was the champion of decency and country against the forces of evil. So, observing how Walter's mind worked, it was not all that surprising when, in the 1950s, he went over to the Far Right to do battle with the new enemy, the new threat to the American Way, Communism. He became a supporter of McCarthy and supported right-wing causes until his death. In doing some of these things he was still in the camp of his old hero, J. Edgar Hoover. The last Winchell broadcast I believe I ever heard featured his friend, Roy Cohn. I've always suspected more than a little bit of personal opportunism in Walter's selection of his enemies and his friends. He would use his column and his broadcast for purely personal vendettas. So Walter was not the most sterling of characters, but he was a good entertainer. I've always enjoyed his narration of the "Untouchables" TV series, for here is Walter once again associated with one of the better aspects of his career: fighting crime in the 1930s. While still a "liberal" Walter entered into ultra-conservative Upton Close's controversy with NBC, quoting Voltaire's "Though I disagree with everything you say I will defend with my life your right to say it". For a time his Sunday night broadcast was simulcast on both ABC radio and TV. Walter ended his career, ratings gone, as one of Mutual's Voices from the Right.

At 6:00 pm ET on Sundays the Blue Network presented a half-hour of news and commentary with Drew Pearson, the old muckraker, who wowed us with his "Predictions of Things to Come" and stories beginning "This will be denied, but...", followed by a straight news show, "Monday Morning Headlines" with Don Gardner. Pearson, like Winchell, had his own news sources (or spies) located in strategic places, plus a band of gumshoes, one being the young Jack Anderson who eventually took over Drew's column and radio/TV shows. I always liked Drew, a man of compassion and supporter of humane causes - he gave money to the Bonus Marchers. But Drew, professionally, was a-political. He went after whomever was in power - party didn't matter. So the out-of-power party tended to like him and the in-power party didn't. And he could be tenacious in his pursuit of a wrongdoer in public office (e.g. J. Parnell "Kickback" Thomas - of "Hollywood Ten" fame - or Ike's Secretary of Interior McKay - "Tell us all about Al Serena" - or Sen. Thomas Dodd). Drew could be a victim of his sources and it was not unusual for him to have to retract a story, but he was right far more often than he was wrong. He aroused President Truman's ire on one occasion - I've forgotten the circumstances - resulting in what Lowell Thomas called the "Sob Story" - those letters having been used by the President as descriptive of Mr. Pearson. But Drew turned it to his advantage, saying that SOB really meant "Servant of Brotherhood", so every week on his broadcast he presented a "Servant of Brotherhood" award for some humane act. Truman and Pearson later made amends, for they were both decent men and couldn't but like each other. Drew always closed his broadcasts with a sentence, the last phrase of which was "...and make democracy live".

Three other commentators who were heard on the Blue Network were Raymond Clapper, Henry J. Taylor (another expounder of views from the far right, his commentary being called "Your Land and Mine", sponsored by General Motors) and a gentleman named H.R. Bawkage ("Bawkage talking"). By the early 1950s a brash newcomer - Paul Harvey - was behind a (now) ABC microphone. Also part of the ABC news team was John Daly - to be-

come better known as the host of TV's "What's My Line".

As we have said, there were very few "liberals" among the radio news commentators. We have already mentioned Raymond Swing. It seems that the 7:15 pm Eastern Time slot came to be reserved for most of the liberal opinion to be heard, with G.H. Cones on Mutual, and on the Blue (ABC), first, Mr. Swing (having moved from Mutual), and then Elmer Davis who had been with CBS during the War doing a five minute newscast ("8:55 Eastern War Time and the Columbia Broadcasting System presents Elmer Davis...") before being called to Washington to head the Office of War Information. When a heart condition forced Mr. Davis into retirement his time slot went to another former CBS man, New Englander Quincy Howe ("This is Quincy Howe. After a word from our announcer I'll be back with the news" - in American commercial radio the world in all of the complexity of its events and problems had to be held in abeyance while we had a word from our announcer). At 8:00 pm ET we liberals could nod in assent at the observations of Edward P. Morgan (sponsored by the AFL/CIO). I remember the serious attention John Kennedy would give to Mr. Morgan's excellent questions at Presidential press conferences.

My grandfather's favourite news commentators were Morgan and the iconoclastic Frank Edwards who had come on the Mutual line by the '50s, occupying the 10:00 pm ET time slot. My father liked the elderly Bill Hillman - a Truman biographer - who was to be heard for a time on Mutual (how could I nearly have forgotten this nice Democratic gentleman!). Fat Cones and old Hillman: Mutual's last upholders of liberal thought.

If I have an all time favourite radio news commentator it is probably Elmer Davis. Down to earth, suffering no nonsense, his effective put-down of some plan, proposal, policy, was to observe that the means of its effectuation "is not clear". Elmer's was a voice of sanity and fairness during the height of McCarthy's rampage; he was personally attacked by McCarthy and friend Fulton Lewis. In regard to the Hiss case Elmer wondered at the eagerness of the Right to accept the word of a presumably recanted Communist over the word of a man who denied having ever been a Communist at all. I remember the Davis broadcast on the day when McCarthy finally revealed the name - long promised - of the man who was "the chief architect of the Communist conspiracy in America". Do you remember that name? It was Owen Lattimore, a Johns Hopkins professor, a friend and, I believe, a former associate of Davis' at the "Communist infested" OWI. Well, the whole thing was absurd, and Davis' broadcast was one of consternation and disbelief: the threadbareness of Joe's accusations were there for the world to see. In his last broadcast Elmer assured his listeners that he was being forced off the air "not by political pressure but by blood pressure".

Quincy Howe was an interesting, literate commentator who, along with Ed Morgan, carried the liberal torch for us at ABC during the Eisenhower years. What others saw as Ike's political naïveté he saw - rightly - as political sagacity.

We cannot leave Blue/ABC without mention of an able news commentator - Martin Agronsky - whom Washington listened to on the way to work, sometimes finding out what Congressional or Executive business was before they got to their offices. With liberal proclivities, Agronsky currently moderates "Agronsky and Company" on television and Mutual Radio (AFRTS).

Which brings us to CBS, where the concept of news on radio expanded into heretofore unknown dimensions. In the '30s and early '40s news broadcasts consisted of an announcer reading press association dispatches (a "straight news" broadcast) or of a "news commentator" giving a selection of these dispatches along with an interpretation, analysis, editorial comment. These commentators could not generally be considered to be "reporters", men who have actually gathered the news they present (Winchell and Pearson would be exceptions). A deviation from this pattern would be William L. Shirer's broadcasts from Berlin. But the full concept of the reporter-commentator was shortly to come into being - at CBS.

The acknowledged father of electronic journalism, Edward R. Murrow, determined that radio, instead of depending on the press associations for "on the spot" news to be read back in a New York studio, should have its own reporters in the field broadcasting directly back to the United States. So he set about recruiting for this job a group of young journalists who, though they were to be voice reporters, first of all had to be able to write. It was a tremendously talented group, Murrow himself foremost among them, which went on to become the backbone of the news departments of all of the networks - in method and philosophy and, in some instances, actual personnel. Murrow's "This is London" broadcasts describing the Blitz can still be listened to with fascination (when, after the War, he became a stateside commen-

tator his opening was "This is the news"). But it is as a pioneer in television news broadcasting, the early days of which were marked by his famous documentary-exposé of "the Junior Senator from Wisconson", that Murrow is probably best known. McCarthy's rebuttal revealed the Senator's near-psychopathic condition. (McCarthy, by the way, though the darling of arch-conservatives, was no conservative in economic matters, e.g. his calling for farm support prices @ 100% of parity.) Murrow's early death was a great loss to journalism and to the country. If he had lived into the Watergate era and had gotten to go after Richard Nixon - what a show that would have been! Of the many fine Murrow protegés my favourite was probably Eric Sevareid, for many years the resident sage on television's "CBS Evening News" (a post now held by the able Bill Moyers). Eric could be quite a word magician at times, sometimes at the expense of substance. Remember his describing the transcripts of Nixon's Oval Office conversations as reeking "with the rancid odor of hatrid".

A CBS commentator whose regular broadcasts from overseas I think pre-dated Murrow's was William L. Shirer of Berlin Diary fame, who broadcast from the Reich's capital. Though censored and no friend of the Nazis, they wanted him on the air in the expectation that at least some of their side of the story would get through to an American audience.

There was a recent re-union of a number of the CBS field reporters of the WWII era.

But CBS was not without its stateside news commentators, like the aforementioned Quincy Howe, Lowell Thomas (after moving from NBC where it took three men to replace him on a news show that continued under Sunoco's sponsorship), newspaper columnist Joseph C. Harsch ("Joseph C. Harsch and the Meaning of the News"), Elmer Davis for a time at the 8:55 pm spot, and sterling military analyst Major George Fielding Elliot who, as I recall, had no program of his own, but appeared on the special big-breaking news shows which were usually anchored by the venerable Bob Trout, something of an egoist, who has had a fine fifty plus years in news broadcasting.

The other networks followed the CBS lead of getting their own men in the field. Memorable broadcasts by non-CBS men were the Blue Network's George Hicks describing the Normandy invasion and Red Muller's (NBC) first broadcast from Tokio - he was the first American reporter ashore upon Japan's suing for peace; he singlehandedly commandeered a broadcasting facility.

A few individual stations had their own news commentators. One was WLW - "The Nation's Station" - which had their own military expert, Maj. Gen. James E. Edmonds, an expert on East-central Europe named Robert Parker, the conservative Jack Beall (whose "Talks on Communism" were later on the Blue), and one Gregor Ziemer, the fellow who came out with the story that Hitler's real name was Shikelgroober (or something). His talks on European history (called "Background") were often quite interesting.

I didn't include - though perhaps I should have - Will Rogers, whose humorous monologues were really political commentary of a very high order, among the news commentators. On the basis of recordings I've heard, there is no doubt that when the announcer said, "It's time to lean back and listen to Will Rogers" the listener was in for a fine treat.

Few of the radio news commentators made the transition to television; many had passed away or were well along in years by the time television came into its own. Kaltenborn would show up on "Today" sometimes when there was big news; I remember him lecturing and pointing to maps at the time of the Suez crisis. But H.V. didn't like TV: "You have to dress a certain way, put your feet in a certain place", etc. It was more than an old man accustomed to the informalities of radio wanted to bother with. Lowell Thomas did a television series based on his travels, and another, which was a nice bit of history-nostalgia, composed of old newsreel footage. And Boke Carter made it to the little screen! I have a photograph of him interviewing baseball's Connie Mack on an experimental television broadcast in the late '30s.

And there are some vestiges of the tradition of the American radio news commentator still to be found today on American radio and television. Paul Harvey, in style and viewpoint, most resembles the majority of his predecessors behind the microphone. Energetic to the point of mania, ultra conservative, and with a more engaging style than anyone else around, he must be considered the last of a breed. The radio and TV networks, with the exception of Harvey's noontime program, offer only brief segments of "commentary", "opinion", the 15 minute format being long gone. Nothing on radio is supposed to last more than three or four minutes, which has to do both with today's listener's attention span and the time generally available to listen (e.g. short automobile trips).

But I grew up listening to "news commentators", many of them, each with his u-

nique voice and presentation, each with a viewpoint, generally conservative, though with some outstanding exceptions. And they were all talking to me, trying to tell me something of what was happening in the world and why, trying to produce in me a pattern of comprehension, perhaps even a commitment to an explicit (rarely) or an implied (often) ideology. And it must be said that, in listening to them, I knew more about the world than I would have otherwise. And, in listening to the way each would treat the same story, react to it, "interpret" it, I could form my own judgements, contrasting one view with another, determining in my own mind which one made the most "sense". The radio news commentators, the ones I tended to agree with and the ones I didn't often agree with, certainly formed one of the most enjoyable - and even enlightening - parts of my radio listening past.

Reference: dove sta memoria

LISTENER INSIGHTS on PROGRAMMING

ALBANIA (From: Albania: General Information, 8 Nentori Publishing House, Tirana, 1984, via Owen Williamson, TX)

THE RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Albanian Radio and Television is a state institution occupying an important place among the mass media.

It prepares and broadcasts radio and television programs of the most varied forms and for all age groups.

The Radio and Television has its own symphonic orchestra which was created in 1962. It makes its contribution to the development of Albanian music and the high-level interpretation of the works of Albanian and foreign composers.

The first radio service in our country commenced on 28 November 1938, with the setting up of a 3 kW short-wave station.

Regular radio programs began only on 27 November 1944, on the eve of the liberation of the country. On November 28, 1944, Radio Tirana broadcast live the speech of the primeminister and commander-in-chief of the National Liberation Army, Comrade Enver Hoxha, at a big popular rally on the occasion of Independence Day and the arrival of the Democratic Government in Tirana. During the first years all broadcasts were live, as there was no recording equipment.

From 1947-1950 radio programs were made up of 7.5 hours of service and four hours of external service in five languages for listeners abroad.

The first 50 kW medium-wave radio station was set up in 1952, to be followed later by other powerful radio stations broadcasting on short and medium waves. Now the broadcasting power of Albanian radio stations has greatly increased and the voice of Albania is heard on all the continents. Today our broadcasting has a modern equipment and special studios for political, informative, social, cultural and artistic programs.

Radio programs have increased steadily from year to year. Today Radio Tirana broadcasts uninterruptedly 18 hours a day and 82 hours (world service) in 20 foreign languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Portuguese, Arabic, Chinese, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Indonesian, Persian and Swedish.

The Albanian Radio diffusion is comprised of four local radio stations in the cities of Shkodra, Korça, Gjirokastra and Kukës, which broadcast 4-5 hours of local programs everyday.

The Albanian television commenced its first experimental broadcasts on 29 April 1960. Until 1965 it had two-hour broadcasts three days a week and its signals could be received only in Tirana and Durrës. Later our television programs reached also some other cities of the country in the lowland and coastal areas.

Our Television began its regular daily programs in 1971. Since that time it has constantly grown in quality and quantity. It broadly reflects the life, activities and creative work of our working masses.

Programs are prepared in modern stationary and mobile television studios. Albanian television has its correspondents in every district of the country and their task is to reflect the activities that are carried out in all fields there. Apart from its different sections which prepare programs on a broad range of themes and for all age-groups, the Albanian television also has a section producing television feature films. The television makes ten such films per year.

In 1981 the Albanian television began its colour broadcasts which in 1983 account for nearly 70 per cent of all its programs.

Today there is a TV-set for every 15 inhabitants.

In our country there are no taxes on radio- or TV-sets.

Our Radio-Television maintains regular contacts with a number of Radio-Television centres of different countries of the world with the purpose of exachanging programs, on the basis of mutual interest.

ANTARCTICA (via César F Higa Argentina, August Latinoamérica DX) Program schedule of LRA36, Radio Nacional Arcángel San Gabriel, 9411 Base de Ejército Esperanza, Antártida Argentina, for 1985, daily on 6030 & 15474 kHz:

2157 APERTURA DE TRANSMISIÓN
2205 NUESTRO PAÍS (Mon & Thu Noroeste, Tue & Fri Litoral, Wed & Sat Cuyo y Sur, Sun variado)
2225 EL CUENTO DE HOY
2240 UN PASEO POR EL MUNDO (música internacional)
2255 INFORMATIVO METEOROLÓGICO
2300 LA NOVEDAD MUSICAL
2305 EL GAUCHO MARTÍN FIERRO
2315 MÚSICA DE BUENOS AIRES
2330 HORIZONTES DE HIELO
2355 AYER, HOY & MAÑANA (Mon & Fr folkloré, Tue & Sat latinoamericano, Wed & Thu internacional, Sun variado)
0020 CONTESTANDO A LOS DIEXISTAS DEL MUNDO
0025 MENSAJE Y CIERRE, 0030 FIN DE LA TRANSMISIÓN.

A U S T R A L I A (Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia PA) The destruction and ridicule of TALKBACK, contd.: Does anyone know why Barry Seeber left this once great shortwave session, just to have Judy Cooper make a mess of it? All she had to do, upon orders of that politburo in Melbourne, led by Commissar Peter Barnett, was to rid the program of two well-respected shortwave know-it-alls, Peter Bunn and Bob Padula, claiming their preference to listener contributions and not those of radio clubs and the ITU (of which Padula has copies of their tentative broadcast schedule books). Which means that TALKBACK listeners are subjected to hearing news of little interest to us SWLs in the style of a format la HCJB (the only good items to hear nowadays are Mike "Kookaburra" Bird's propagation forecasts and Dave Ricquish's Pacific radio reports, along with occasional news on receivers). The result of all this is that TALKBACK is nothing more than a formatted media magazine presented by someone with little knowledge (it seems) of international broadcasting. Doing away with SW tips on a program like TALKBACK is inappropriate to anyone using a shortwave radio to obtain info on frequency changes and instantly make use of them within hours or a few days. Having heard Cooper's voice-overs during TALKBACK shows of several months ago, it may have been evident that something was about to happen. As for the ARDXC, of which Padula and Bunn are members, I hope gh can provide us with all the info from them that we can no longer rely on thru TALKBACK, especially on WORLD OF RADIO. But I hope Padula & Bunn can be heard giving tips thru another source, perhaps Radio Earth--they could be of good use to Jeff White's DIALOGUE program. It's a shame that such good knowledge of the Pacific and Asian radio scene must be subject to internal problems at Radio Australia.

(Bob Padula, Sept. Australian DX News) ARDXC has disassociated itself from TALKBACK, following RA's decision to terminate the earlier understanding we had for the presentation of fortnightly DX tips. The reasons for this decision have not been satisfactorily explained to us. Thus we cannot reply to the many letters from ARDXC members concerning the matter. So be it. If anyone feels strongly about the issue, I suggest you write directly to: Ms Judith Cooper, Head, English Language Programming, Radio Australia, 699 Highbury Rd, East Burwood, Vic 3151. From September, ARDXC is again providing regular segments within the DX LISTENERS LOG programs over KTWR, Guam. On DX NEWSLINE, Peter Bunn and I will give current DX tips and station news, and correct reports sent to the club address (P O Box 227, Box Hill, Vic 3128) with two IRCs will be verified by the ARDXC QSL card. DXLL is heard Sats 0030 on 15340 and 0830 on 11840. The ARDXC segment on HCJB's DX PARTY LINE will also be restored shortly. There is also an ARDXC segment on DX DIAL via FEBC Manila, the 2nd week of every month: Sats 2300 on 15320, Mons 0700 on 11890, 15350, 21510; Tue 1340 on 11920. But the special QSLing procedure is different--reports must be sent directly to FEBC Radio International, P O Box 1 Valenzuela, metro Manila, Philippines.

gh: So, Judy Cooper is not merely an announcer seconded from the domestic service, but the head of RA's English programming--there have been so many occupants of this position during the past year that I had lost track. Despite her pronouncement against club participation in the programme, after a 'dry' spell lacking any DX tips, on August 18, Keith Barton (of the rival Southern Cross DX Club) was introduced as a new contributor. True to form, Radio Australia made abrupt programming changes on Sept. 1--suddenly TALKBACK is gone from its Sun 1211 slot when reception in North America is best tho it still seems to be broadcast Sun at 0211. Eventually--it may take weeks or months--a printed program schedule may appear revealing how this and other shows have been shifted.

(Loren Cox, Lexington KY) RA has renamed FOUR CORNERS (a name I liked) an uninspired INTERNATIONAL REPORT. [That's what it was called until a couple of years ago. Does this mean that SPECTRUM will soon be back, too? -gh]

A U S T R I A (Ivan Grishin, Aug DX Ontario) If you're going to visit the ORF's English Department, you'll have to "butt out". According to a recent REPORT FROM AUSTRIA, the offices of the English section are a no-smoking zone. Anyone who wants to light up must go outside. Actually this is quite surprising for a country where 50% of the population smoke.

gh: My kind of station! Anyone who smokes is a fool; anyone who smokes in public is a dangerous fool. If you smoke, cease being a fool. If you don't smoke, insist upon your right, wherever you go, not to breathe poison gas.

It's official--Radio Austria International can now be spoken without qualification on the ORF IKW. But better not abbreviate it--what about RAI/Italy?

B E L G I U M (BRT English thru yearend)(& KWK)

Mon.	BELGIUM TODAY, BELGIAN POLITICS, SPORTS REPORT, REGIONAL COOKING.
Tue.	BELGIUM TODAY, AID AND DEVELOPMENT, P.O. BOX 26, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Wed.	BELGIUM TODAY, RADIO WORLD-DX, STAMPS/ QSL'S, HISTORIC GALLERY.
Thu.	BELGIUM TODAY, AROUND THE ARTS, SCIENCES FOREIGN TRADE, TOURING FLANDERS.
Fri.	BELGIUM TODAY, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY, PERISCOPE, LIVING IN BELGIUM.
Sat.	FOCUS ON EUROPE, AROUND THE ARTS, P.O. BOX 26, PEOPLE IN SPORTS.
Sun.	RADIO WORLD-DX, MUSIC BOX.

B R A Z I L (via Joe DeBeauchamp, Sept ASWLC) Radio Bras leads off each daily broadcast UTC Tue-Sat with news from the Brazilian perspective; also Brazilian music daily, and topical programs thruout the week on this schedule, UTC days in North America [0200 on 11745]: Mon CHATTING WITH OUR LISTENERS and SUNDAY SPECIAL. Tue ECOLOGY alternating with TOURISM. Wed TRADE & INDUSTRY alt BRAZILIAN PERSONALITIES. Thu HISTORY OF BRAZIL. Fri THE COUNTRYSIDE OF BRAZIL alt DAILY LIFE IN BRAZIL. Sat CULTURAL HAPPENINGS alt BRAZILIAN FOLKLORE. Sun SPORTS IN BRAZIL and HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK.

C A M B O D I A (New York Times Sept. 2 via James J Halsema, PA, and David Alpert, NY)

Cambodian War by Radio

Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Sept. 1 — Journalists, usually denied the opportunity for first-hand reporting from inside Cambodia — or Kampuchea, as it is known in Southeast Asia — rely for information at least in part on the radio broadcasts of two opposing sides in the Cambodian civil war.

The Cambodian Government radio, called the Voice of the Kampuchean People in Phnom Penh, and the Khmer Rouge radio, called the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, which is believed to transmit from southern China, try daily to portray their enemies in disarray. Here are samples of two recent broadcasts, as monitored and translated by Reuters in Bangkok:

'Misled People' Return

Voice of the Kampuchean People, Aug. 23 — During the first six months of this year, 154 misled people surrendered to revolutionary state authorities in Santuk district of Kampong Thom Province.

These people brought along with them a number of weapons and military equipment.

They were warmly welcome by the people and the authorities in the area. They were later allowed to live and earn their livelihood like other Kampucheans.

Security forces of Kampot Province, with the cooperation of Vietnamese voluntary troops, early this month attacked and ambushed guerrillas of the Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann groups who intruded into the area many times.

The security forces destroyed many bandits in the attacks, and 60 misled people surrendered to the revolutionary state authorities.

Vietnamese Desert at Meal

Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, Aug. 29 — On Aug. 5, Vietnamese enemies had moved fresh Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam on three trucks along Route 3 to Phnom Penh. When they reached Bek Chan market, west of Phnom Penh, they stopped for a meal. At this time all those new Vietnamese troops escaped and fled back to Vietnam.

These new Vietnamese troops were old men and students recruited in South Vietnam by the Le Duan clique. This has clearly shown that the Vietnamese troops are against Vietnam's expansionist war in Kampuchea, and that they do not want to fight and die for Le Duan or Vietnamese expansionist leaders.

ties in the coming weeks. A few may make it very difficult to log and verify some of the small and distant provinces. Get 'em while you can!

gh: Not to mention making it that much harder to hear CBC Radio south of the border, but here's the new IDEAS schedule anyway on the next page--some of the series, e.g. Circle of Knowledge and Journey through the Volcano, are repeats. Note the change in scheduling--off Sundays, on Fridays starting in October. & Doug Copeland sends a clip from the August 24 Winnipeg Free Press that a study says CBC should also sell 31 TV stations. What will become of those valuable vacated frequencies on AM? CBA-1070 is very near RCI at Sackville; wouldn't it be nice if RCI were to step in and convert the frequency to an external service. It's one of the most frequently heard Canadian AM stations overseas. Somehow I doubt this will happen, or even be considered. In case you see this in time, and in case there were not postponements, the Sept 28-29 RCI SWL DIGEST was scheduled to contain: Monthly Radio Database Int'l Tropical Band Report from Tony Jones; part I of a 2-part look at changing times in telecommunications in Canada--from an era of monopoly to an era of competition, as the telephone companies are being put to the challenge; and the DX news with gh.

As for the report from Thomas Drescher in Germany that KYOI, Saipan would soon be selling two hours of airtime each local morning to RCI--on the Aug. 31 SWLD RCI head of engineering Paul Mornot responded that there is some truth but no substance to this; RCI has been looking at several

C A N A D A (Michael Harla, Vineland NJ) I'll miss BOOKTIME, MOSTLY MUSIC, SIX DAYS ON THE ROAD, and the OCEAN LIMITED, when they leave CBC Radio. While I wouldn't want the CBC to become a museum of things cultural and/or Canadian, I question the wisdom of this sidestep into a ratings race with the outright commercial stations. CBC might lose its reason for being if it turns itself into a clone of CFRX, CFCX, etc. Thanks, Glenn, for making me aware of these programs and SUMMER CAMP so that I had a chance to hear them.

(Jerry Starr, NRC DX News, Aug 19) The CRTC of Canada (their version of the FCC) has recently ordered several of the CBC AM stations off the air in a program of gradually switching the CBC over to FM stations. Several areas which have been served by both AM and FM CBC stations are getting the AM axe and more will come. The AM stations officially ordered off the air so far are: CBNM -740 [Nfld], CBH-860 [NS], CBA-1070 [NB] and CBD-1110 [NB]. They must leave the air by November 1, 1985! Altho it is doubtful that the CBC will scrap all their AM facilities, there will certainly be more casual-

(via David Alpert, NY)

VARIETY

CFCF Sacks 10 From Two Radio Stations

Montreal, Aug. 5 — Montreal radio's blackest day came last Friday as 10 local personalities were purged by the CFCF radio tandem of AM-60 and CFQR-FM.

The blood-letting is nothing new for CFCF, but what shocked many was the timing of the purge. CFCF Inc., the parent company, has tendered an application to the Canadian Radio-Television & Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to start up a new French-track tv web.

This sort of instability can't bode well for CFCF, whose English-track tv outlet, CFCF-12, and Champlain Prods. bring in the lion's share of revenues.

Nature Of Life

Cost-cutting is the nature of life at CFCF, where nary a month goes by without someone being let go.

Jack Curran, formerly publicity director and veepee for marketing, and Jimmy Tapp, the 68-year-old vet who was given a roast only last month by the station, were the two biggest names to get chopped.

Also axed were venerable newscaster Derek Lind, CFQR music director Bob Burgess, CFQR morning man Alain Montpetit, CFQR entertainment reporter Matthew Cope, CFCF news reporter Leslie Roberts, news writer Trudy Mason and two technical operators.

One thing is certain, and that is that CFCF Inc. prexy Jean Pouliot will be forced to totally reexamine his radio operation, now pared to the bones.

possibilities, including KYOI, but these are merely feasibility studies and comparisons in order to be able to present options to senior management; then it would be necessary to try to procure the necessary funding. Long term plans include replacing two old transmitters with new ones at Daventry, England, to be owned by RCI outright; Far East has priority over other possible relay sites, likely partnership with another organization since RCI could not justify the expense on its own as there would not be enough usage to be cost-effective. Lower priority: a relay for East Africa.

FALL SCHEDULE 1985

On CBC Radio, Monday to Friday
9:05 – 10 p.m., (9:35 NT)

CBC RADIO

idea

Transcripts of most IDEAS broadcasts are available at a cost of $5.00 for each series. When ordering transcripts, be sure to state the name of the series you want, and mail your cheque or money order to:
CBC Transcripts, Box 500, Station A,
Toronto M5W 1E6

MONDAY

SEPT. 16 – SEPT. 23 THE CIRCLE OF KNOWLEDGE
Until recently, the most powerful tool for arranging all knowledge has been the encyclopedia ("circle of knowledge"). The French philosophers of the 18th century used their *Encyclopédie* to start a revolution. The encyclopedia *par excellence* — the *Britannica* — evolved as an agent of expanding empire: first English, then American. The *New Canadian Encyclopedia* will draw a circle around our national consciousness. Today, there are more encyclopedias than ever, but as new knowledge systems encircle us, it's difficult to find one that both informs and challenges. This three part series charts the rise and fall of the encyclopedia.

SEPT. 30 William Barker, research editor for THE SPENSER ENCYCLOPEDIA

TUESDAY

SEPT. 17 – SEPT. 24 WOMEN AT GREENHAM
In 1981 four women chained themselves to the fence around Greenham Common to protest the installation there of the first U.S. Cruise missiles on British soil. The base commander said that as far as he was concerned, they could just stay there forever. Thus began the Greenham peace camp, with its repeated evictions and jailings. Last year, 30,000 "embraced the base" in a human chain around the barbed wire. The women of Greenham tell what's brought them up close to the missiles, what they've learned, and what they expect to accomplish.

OCT. 1 STAR WARS
Hanging offensive weapons and defensive machinery in the sky is a controversial idea. Some U.S. military and scientific experts are enthusiastic; most are skeptical.

Science historian Jeffrey Crelinsten

WEDNESDAY

SEPT. 18 – SEPT. 25 VICTOR HUGO
Jean Cocteau once quipped that Victor Hugo was a madman who believed he was Victor Hugo. Novelist, playwright, poet, painter, wood sculptor, statesman and politician, Hugo was one of the most striking figures in French history. He dominated the life of France for more than half a century and influenced drama, literature and music throughout Europe. One hundred years after his death, we hear from some of his descendants, historians, teachers and artists who assess his personal life and his art.
Pt. 1: The Early Years: Taking Paris by Storm. Pt. 2: Years in Exile: Living in Guernsey. Pt. 3: Return to Paris: Apotheosis.

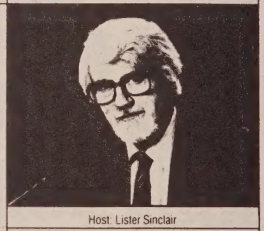
OCT. 2 Vancouver broadcaster Jurgen Hesse with CBC producer Don Mowatt

THURSDAY

SEPT. 19 – SEPT. 26 JOURNEY THROUGH THE VOLCANO: CENTRAL AMERICA IN TURMOIL
Central America is a land of disasters, natural and unnatural. Over the past five centuries, seismic shocks have periodically reduced its cities to rubble. Almost with the same cyclical rhythm, the misery and rage of the peoples of this isthmus linking North and South have erupted in revolt. There is a tendency to view the contemporary conflict in Central America as a product of superpower rivalry. But the battle of ideologies is itself merely the result of a 500-year struggle for fundamental rights. The story illustrates how, in the present situation, the peoples of Central America have reached the limits of human endurance.
Pt. 1: Colonial legacies and the paradoxes of underdevelopment. Pt. 2: Competing myths and ideologies. Pt. 3: Nicaragua: the mouse that caught the cat. Pt. 4: Northern Neighbours.

OCT. 3 Journalists David Golob and Carmen Gonzalez-Ruiz

FRIDAY



Host: Lister Sinclair

Oct. 4 – OCT. 11 THE SPLITTING OF THE MIND
The mind has an apparently unlimited capacity for multiplicity, forming many personalities in response to external circumstances. These programs feature people who demonstrate their own multiple personalities, therapists who have worked with them, and religious authorities experienced in exorcism. "Eve" of *The Three Faces of Eve*, and Billy Milligan whose multiple personalities used to hold meetings with one another, tell about their eventual integration into single personalities, and in program 3, Cassandra Jameson — a doctoral candidate in psychology — is interviewed in six of her separate, functioning personalities.

OCT. 18 Toronto therapist Adam Crabtree, author of *Multiple Man*

OCT. 7 – OCT. 8 – OCT. 9 THE NORTHERN FRONT
Submarines play hide-and-seek under the polar ice. On the frozen northern tip of Ellesmere Island a military base with electronic eyes and ears sharp enough to catch Santa's elves at work is alert instead for Soviet activity. Pt. 1: the worldwide militarization of the north — in Norway, Greenland, the USSR and Canada. Pt. 2: the old DEW Line and the new North Warning System. Pt. 3: could the north be a sanctuary instead of a battleground? Some participants: Diefenbaker cabinet ministers, strategic analysts, Labrador Inuit, the chief of operations and research for the Department of National Defence.
Narrated by reporter Kevin McMahon, with Peter Chapman, Stephen Dale and Ursula Franklin.

OCT. 14 – OCT. 15 SEARCHING FOR ATLANTIS
The fabled "lost continent of Atlantis" has fascinated historians, geologists and mythologists over the centuries. Is there really a long-lost civilization buried under the deep waters of the Atlantic or elsewhere? Is Atlantis the result of a misreading of history? Or is it all a hoax, the product of a fertile imagination? We look at the whole question of Atlantis, from its beginnings in the works of Plato through the twists and turns of later interpretations.
A. Trevor Hodge, Professor of Classics, Carleton University

OCT. 16 CANADA'S ABORTION DILEMMA
Intensely personal and public, abortion elicits our most impassioned responses. "Murder" or "reproductive choice"? We explore a potential meeting ground underlying the current debate.

Alannah Campbell, CBC Radio News

OCT. 17 THE LEADING EDGE: SLEEP
Most research on sleep has focussed on the mysteries of dreaming. In recent years, the emphasis has shifted to sleep disorders. An IDEAS Report.

Barbara Nichol, Toronto writer

OCT. 21 – OCT. 22 – OCT. 23 – OCT. 24 – OCT. 25 PRISONS WE CHOOSE TO LIVE INSIDE — THE 1985 MASSEY LECTURES BY DORIS LESSING
"When people look back at this time, the one we are living through, I think they will be astonished at one thing more than any other. It is this: there has been this great explosion of new information about ourselves, our behaviour and aptitudes, about how we function as individuals and in groups, but very little of this information has been put into effect. Our ways of governing ourselves have not changed. The operation of our political systems remains the same. Our institutions continue to operate, under capitalism, communism, socialism, and so forth, just as if we had not been given this new information which could make us much more effective and efficient. Our social evolution has put into our hands means of transforming our anachronistic institutions, but we continue blithely, as if this has not happened." — Doris Lessing.

OCT. 28 RELIGION AND THE NEW SCIENCE

OCT. 29 RADICAL PREACHERS RADICAL POLITICS

OCT. 30 VOICES AND VISIONS: A GUIDED TOUR OF REVELATION

OCT. 31 SEX AND VIOLENCE

NOV. 1 NEW HISTORIANS

RADIO BEIJING PROGRAM PREVIEWS

Oct 1 marks the 36th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China as well as the 30-th anniversary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region. Radio Beijing will present special features to cover the occasions.

MUSIC FROM CHINA-- The Mongolians are a romantic people. When you come to the vast steppes, you can often see young lovers singing to each other as if they are making a musical dialogue. On Oct 19 we'll bring you a selection of Mongolian songs. Don't miss the chance to listen to romantic songs from romantic Inner Mongolia.

MUSIC ALBUM-- during October, a series on classical Chinese melodies continues: Oct 6, Zheng solo "Fishermen's song at Nightfall"; Oct 13, traditional instruments ensemble "Spring on a Moonlit River"

CHINESE FOLKTALES-- Qin Xianglian's husband left for the capital to compete in the imperial examinations. Three years later, she left home with her daughter and son to look for him, but learned he had married the emperor's daughter. To find out how Qin Xianglian got her revenge, tune in Oct 12. The Return of the Jade: Zhao was a small state in the Warring States period, which had a priceless jade. Qin, a powerful state at that time, offered to exchange 15 cities for it. The story of what happened to the jade will be told on Oct 26.

CHINA IN CONSTRUCTION-- China has opened up many coastal cities to speed their modernization with the use of foreign capital and advanced technology. A fortnightly series helps explain some of the economic experiments being tried in China. Oct 10, Qingdao opens to outside world; Oct 24, Qinhuangdao opens to outside world.

CHINA ANTHOLOGY-- The historic Silk Road started from what is now Xi'an in Central China and extended through Asia and the Middle East to Europe. The route was the main thoroughfare between the east and west from the 2nd century BCE to the 14th century CE. The Silk Road spread west China's silk-weaving, iron-casting, paper-making, printing and gunpowder. In return, Rome's glazing techniques and India's sugar-refining and cotton-planting were introduced to China. The Silk Road was pioneered by Zhang Qian, a Han Dynasty military officer and diplomat. The story of how he blazed the path will be told Oct 6. Chen Jiageng, also known as Tan Kah-kee, was a millionaire and an outstanding leader of overseas Chinese (1874-1961). He devoted himself to building a democratic and prosperous China. The life of this prominent figure, Oct 27.

CULTURE IN CHINA-- Visitors to Beijing, almost without exception, want to see the Forbidden City, the emperor's palace which has become a public museum after the overthrow of the last dynasty. The Palace Museum is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year. We will take you on a tour of the museum on Oct 10. From Oct 24, a monthly 12-part series on modern Chinese literature. The May 4 Movement of 1919 marked the beginning of a new democratic literature, which was strongly anti-imperialist and anti-feudal. The three decades which followed the May 4 Movement saw the emergence of numerous outstanding writers such as Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and Mao Dun. Many new literary works were produced--some of universal significance while others were more closely linked to events of the day. The series will be broadcast on the last Thursday of each month.

THE LAND & THE PEOPLE-- to many people in the west, Tibet is a land of mystery on "the roof of the world" with a unique religion and culture. In addition to curiosity about Tibet, controversy surrounds the historical legitimacy of China's sovereignty over the region. A new book "Biographies of the Dalai Lamas" deals with these topics. This Friday feature will tell you more on Oct 11.

CHINA SCRAPBOOK-- Most scenic spots in China are related to legends and romantic tales. One example is Leifeng Pagoda by the West Lake, in Zhejiang Province. The pagoda suddenly crumbled about 50 years ago. And its collapse gave rise to a soul-stirring story about a romance between a young, hand some shopkeeper and the White Snake Girl--a snake turned human. You can hear the whole story Oct 5.

TRAVEL TALK-- Confucius, China's best-known philosopher, came from eastern Shandong Province. His birthplace became a holy shrine and many rulers made pilgrimage to pay homage to Confucius. The Confucius Temple is now one of the best-preserved ancient buildings in China and a major tourist attraction. More about it on Oct 22.

PROFILE-- Oct 11, features war writer Liu Yazhou, whose book "War of Devils" won him a national prize. On Oct 25, an interview with Ji Xianlin, chief editor of The Oriental, China's first and only publication on oriental culture.

LISTENERS' LETTERBOX-- Do you know how to use chopsticks, or their origin? You'll find out Oct 27 October programs will also deal with questions such as Shakespearian performance in China, China's anti-smoking campaign, its radio and TV services as well as computer and solar research. Answers to your questions about China, on Sundays, rebroadcast Tuesdays.

(Loren Cox, Lexington KY) It appears the master oscillator of the R Beijing transmitter that normally operates to North America on 11860 & 15520 has burst a mainspring. Tuned in as per usual at 1100 August 23 to 11860 / nothing there but the usual weak R Norway; since band has been opening later to Far East thought vestiges of RB w'd soon appear; but after about 20 minutes still nothing. Strengths of other stations indicated no propagation problems. Checked some other PRC frequencies but no English hour. Then made a channelbychannel check of 25 m band & what did I find but the RB English pro-

gram on the strange frequency of 11741.7 (& drifting - moved several hundred Hz in about half an hour) Also a severe quiver in the modulation when rec'd with the BFO on indicating oscillator problems; best audio recovery in the AM mode. At 0000 checked 15520 but no (even weak) RB; instead was on 15440 (apx) & displaying the same characteristics as was the case on 11741-2. The same situation on August 24 & 25. So the best time/freq for RB reception the past few days has been 1200/11650. Program on the 25th featured an item on Beijing's first disco; first time I ever heard Western rock emanating from a RB transmitter / If the fascinating economic experiments currently being put into effect in the PRC prove to be successful, the PRC c'd well be the most significant world power in the 21st C/

(Bruce MacGibbon, Gresham OR) Radio Beijing in English at 0300 UTC 29 August on 15439; at 0355 announced usual frequencies. Checked 15520, nothing; so 15439 must be replacing it; 0400 IS & ID in Chinese on 15439, 15600, 15100; the 15439 is usually on 15520. I checked the English frequencies at 0400 and 11970 was barely audible, 17795 fair. Checked again at 0415 and signal still audible but quite weak on 17795. 11970 is barely audible; at 0420, 11970 has faded and 17795 barely audible. The new frequency is quite the strange one. The 15600 in Chinese is still good; too bad it's not English. [A Few days later normal frequencies resumed -gh]

C U B A (Ivan Grishin, Aug DX Ontario) Do you know what the best music program on shortwave is? Well, according to letters received by Radio Habana Cuba, it's FROM THE LAND OF MUSIC; this 15-minute program features "the best in Cuban tunes, straight from the source, Havana of course." The host of the program is the energetic Herman "Havana" Appleton and let me tell you once you hear him, you'll never forget him. Any illusions you might have had about dull programming from RHC will be dashed after listening to Herman. He's HOT, man, HOT! HOT! Ouch! (One time for it is 0037 UTC daily -ODX ed)

D E N M A R K (Rufus Jordan, Pittsburgh PA, from an Aug 10 letter to Roger Atkinson) It was with great interest and excitement that I read in NASWA-LN of your campaign to encourage Radio Denmark to resume broadcasting in English and Spanish. Foreign language broadcasts from Denmark would be welcomed indeed, because of that country's historical importance, the richness of its culture, and the role that it plays in the world community. Such a resumption would provide many of us with an opportunity to learn more about Denmark's society and culture, to share the daily lives and thoughts of its people and to gain a better understanding of ourselves through the eyes of others. I truly hope your efforts are successful. We shall all be the beneficiary if they are.

(Roger Atkinson, Gillesager 272/5tv, 2650 Hvidovre, Denmark, Aug 12 reply to & via Rufus Jordan) As a long time DXer and an Englishman living in Denmark, it surprised me to find out that, at certain levels at least, there is a very negative attitude here towards Danmarks Radio broadcasting in foreign languages. I felt sure that this was largely the result of ignorance on the part of those who hold the appropriate purse strings and felt that one way of showing them that there is interest in Denmark would be by trying to get support from fellow DXers around the world. It all started by a couple of comments given out by BRT earlier in the year. Since then, interest has blossomed and a number of other radio stations have broadcast a comment on this campaign. All of which is very encouraging, since it has meant that an increasing number of people are writing to me to give their support for the idea. Thus it will not be too difficult to show that there is widespread support for a re-introduction of English & Spanish broadcasts (I would also like to include French and German at a later date, but must not be too optimistic!) The more support the better - it will indeed be very gratifying if the article in FRENDX produces more support from North America. Your reasons for supporting the campaign duplicate my own feelings and those of many earlier correspondents. That there is a demand, and need for these broadcasts is self-evident to me; I hope that the "powers that be" will take heed and that we will be able to meet this need in the not too distant future. I shall be sending progress reports to BRT and Radio Sweden International so that those who have been kind enough to lend their support will receive information as available, but of course, this will take some time!

E C U A D O R (Erich Schulman, Oak Ridge TN) I have seen several contRIButions offering not-too-favorable commentaries on HCJB's DX PARTY LINE. I have to agree with each of those contRIButors. On Jan. 1, 1985 I mailed HCJB 4 pages of my own comments on their DX program. Some time ago John Beck acknowledged my letter on the air, giving extra emphasis to where I stated that DXPL is not much better than HCJB's 11-meter-band transmitter. He also sent me a letter, most of which I quote:.

"I appreciate hearing from our many listeners, whether their comments are positive or negative. In fact, we often learn more from the criticism than from the many positive comments. I am sorry that DXPL has fallen in your estimation. Let me explain how the entire station profile feature began. A couple of listeners wrote in on different occasions wishing to see more information invluded about a station than just the interval signal. We began to include information about the country where the station was located, plus how they could be contacted. A few more listeners wrote in asking for on-the-air information on how they could tune the station in. Therefore, we started to include frequencies and time for broadcasts in English. Quite a number of blind listeners have written in, saying

that information is indispensable to them (the WRTVH is not available in braille or on record). As you can see, the entire feature has been inspired by the needs of listeners. One of the problems we face here in Ecuador is the slow passage of information. Your letter arrived a full half-month after you mailed it (and that is fast, compared to other letters!) We attempt to get around the situation through listening to other DX programs (including Ian MaFarland's fine program), regular amateur radio computer contacts, etc. However, in our efforts to bring more SWL news (Clayton concentrated on features to get around the problem) we are more open to the usage of dated material."

OK, but why should John tell us what Ian or gh told us several weeks ago? It seems that Mr Beck is determined to keep the program as it is (sigh). Well, maybe we ought to be thankful that HCJB has DXPL at all, for it has nothing to do with Heralding Christ Jesus' Blessings, and HCJB could become an Andean TWR or Family Radio.

(Richard A D'Angelo, Wyomissing PA) I can only partially agree with Peter Walsh, RIB 102-9, concerning "segmentation" of DX programs. Clayton's style was Clayton's style and not everybody can succeed like he did--besides, many RIBers complained about Clayton every now and then! Segmentation is only as good as the presenter and his topic/feature. I always enjoy the DX tips (gh, Bunn/Padula, RDI, etc.), propagation (TALKBACK, RNMN feature), etc. and others that are well organized and presented. Segmentation is only as good as the presenter and his material!

G A B O N (Tim Hendel, Holley NY, Aug 17) There are sometimes things other than music to be heard on Africa Number One, if you understand French. I wrote before about a program concerning female excision. Well, something less spectacular, but last night between 22 and 23 UTC on 15475 there was a program in which, between musical selections, two men were doing a sort of "Dear Abby" program, answering listeners' letters. They were mostly from young people, with boy-girl problems, but a few had interesting twists; for example, one girl wrote about her young man who had gone to France to study. Another wrote that she had loved a man, but her parents had opposed the marriage, because he did not earn a good salary, and because he spoke a different dialect (read language). When she had persisted with the courtship, they had tried to have her killed. One of the announcers (an African, I assume) made the comment, "Yes, we in black Africa still have this problem, that parents want to arrange their children's marriages."

H O W L A N D I S L A N D (?) (Short Wave Craft, April, 1935, via Loren Cox, KY) Amelia Earhart's Radio Never Failed. Special and extremely efficient radio sending and receiving apparatus was installed in Miss Amelia Earhart's plane before it left Burbank, where, at the Union Air Terminal, exhaustive tests were made before the Lockheed was shipped to the Hawaiian Islands on the Matson Liner, Lurline. In addition to a receiving set for beam flying, the plane carried a special transport airplane transmitter manufactured by Western Electric. Night frequency was 3105 kc., day 6210 (96.66 and 48.28 [sic] meters). Power generated from an automobile-type generator to the engine in the nose of the plane, feeds a nest of storage batteries. These batteries lie near the radio apparatus located just aft of the fuselage door in the stern of the ship. The batteries deliver current to a Dynamotor which carries

H U N G A R Y "Hungarian History Serial" content, at shifted times of UTC Wed & Sat 0130, UTC Mon 0400 on 6025, 6110, 9520, 9585, 9835, 11910, 12000 [6 at a time]; also to Eu Tue/Fri 1900

From October 1st to October 7th

Hungarian war criminals tried by the people's court. An American military aircraft with the first group of Hungarian war criminals on broad landed at Budapest airport on October 3rd, 1945. The first of them to be tried in the auditorium of the Academy of Music in Budapest named after the great composer Ferenc Liszt was László Bárdossy, Consellor of Hungary's Legation in London after 1932. He later became Foreign Minister and then the Prime Minister who declared war on the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941. The other questions considered by the programme include the legal basis on which the people's court was operating, the number of people called to criminal responsibility, the sentences passed by the court, the international reaction to calling the Hungarian war criminals to account and the reasons for Regent Miklós Horthy not being brought to trial. The above issues will be discussed by historians with the assistance of recollections, memoirs and original documents.

From October 8th to October 14th

Hungary on the eve of the First World War. The events leading to the war. A review of major international events right before and after the turn of the century and the immediate international background to the First World War.

From October 15th to October 21st

Endre Ady, the outstanding poetic genius of Hungary in the 20th century. Part One. Ady's ancestors on his father's and mother's line, his schooling and early verse. Ady in the city of Debrecen, the Rome of the Calvinists and in Nagyvárad. His love for Léda, visits to Paris, the influence of the city of love on the poet and his love poetry: The Léda cycle.

From October 22nd to October 28th

Endre Ady, the outstanding poetic genius of Hungary in the 20th century. Part Two. Letter of Dismissal, a poem by which Ady took leave of Léda, and a taste of Ady's religious poetry:

"When every person left me,
When with my broken soul I onward trod,
Quite suddenly and quietly
I was embraced by God.

(The Lord's Arrival)

Ady's eventual marriage and a cycle of poems of happy love. His anxiety over man's and Hungary's future. Some of Ady's last poems.

From October 29th to November 4th

Hungary in the First World War. On June the 28th, 1914, a Serbian student, Gavrilo Princip assassinated the Austrian heir apparent Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo. A month later the Monarchy declared war on Serbia. Hungarian efforts and losses during the war that ended in the collapse of the Austro–Hungarian Monarchy. Hungarian men of letters, especially poets against the war.

From November 5th to November 11th

The Christian Museum in the city of Esztergom. The beginnings date back to over a century ago when a priest János Simor began to collect paintings portraying religious subjects. In 1867. Simor became the primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary and a cardinal. He decided to restore the old fame of his seat Esztergom, the city which was the centre of the arts, scientific activities and religion in the time of the Hungarian renaissance five centuries ago. With 80 paintings he laid the foundations of what came to be Hungary's larges protected private collection of paintings owned by the archbishopric of Esztergom. The Christian Museum which is second only to the Gallery of the Vatican in terms of the number of paintings owned by the Church is visited by some 110.000 people every year.

the current to the high tension crystal-controlled transmitter set. Call letters of the plane are KHABQ. Tests made early in January by Paul Mantz, flying the Earhart plane 12,000 feet over Honolulu, carried his voice over the intervening 2,228 nautical miles of the Pacific to stations in California and Arizona and a broadcast message sent out by KFI acknowledged the reception immediately afterwards. Mantz received the return message through the headset as clearly as though he were in Los Angeles. The message from the plane was spoken into a new type of close contact microphone, which eliminates cockpit noises. A trailing wire antenna with a weight on the end is lowered as required.

[gh: that must have been thought necessary for the longer wavelengths, to increase efficiency over a wire as short as the plane itself. Loren points out the irony of the headline; about two years later Earhart mysteriously disappeared in the vicinity of Howland Island in the mid-Pacific. Those who have not totally given up hope for her survival should be interested in her callsign and frequencies.]

I R E L A N D (Irish Times, June 28, via Peter Manson, WDXC Contact) The Irish government approved the text of a local radio bill yesterday following more than 12 months of sharp disagreement between Fine Gael and Labour. No details were available of last minute changes in the proposed legislation as of the 27th, but a spokesman said the bill would be published by the Minister of Communications within the week. Labour has been pressing for community radio with commercial involvement limited to 49% of any company or cooperative, while the Minister has argued equally vehemently for the establishment of large commercial enterprises along with small local stations. Dr Fitzgerald announced that the headquarters of the local radio authority would be in Cork. This statutory body would have responsibility for the licencing and monitoring of the stations and for ensuring that excessive profits made by large commercial operations are siphoned off to the smaller companies. It is understood that RTE will be allowed to tender for some of the commercial stations but under a separate commercially oriented company and the station will also be directed to provide technical advice and assistance to the community-based operations. This two-tier structure could produce 7 regional commercial stations with community based cooperatives covering a smaller area and receiving some sort of subsidy. The Labour spokesman has insisted in the past that any local radio legislation should conform to the outline contained in the programme for government which speaks only of community based operations. [Peter Manson adds, later: The new local radio bill has been withdrawn from the Dail until autumn. The bill which proposed to give commercial investors the majority share in the new stations failed to get the support of the minority party in government. The Labour Party want RTE to control the new local stations and say that they will not support the bill as it stands. The bill is going to be reintroduced in the autumn but most political experts feel that it will not become law, so great are the differences within the government on the matter.]

(The Cork Examiner and the Evening Herald, via Francis Lawlor and Patrick Healy, Ireland, in Sweden Calling DXers, July 23) Nov. 30 is the date set for introduction of a second bill which contains the penalties designed to close down pirate stations. Fines up to 20 kilopounds and two years in gaol are specified in the legislation which will hit hard at everyone involved in illegal broadcasting. Dub-

lin's pirate radio stations have welcomed the government's new bill - even though it will mean financial disaster for most of them. The biggest fear of the big five commercial stations is whether they will be given enough time to wind down their operations.

(Patrick Healy, Cork and John Dowling, Borris, Ireland, SCDX Aug 13) The bill was withdrawn because it failed to gain the support of all the Labour members of the Irish parliament. It is now anticipated that the bill will not be given a second reading. It is now very likely that the present situa-

[below also via Richard Grunfeld, Man.] [contd.]

I S R A E L (NY Times, Sept. 1, via Doug Copeland, Winnipeg, Man., and Russ Tillman, Vicksburg MS)

Israeli Medical Adviser Is Radio Envoy to Arabs

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 — Ilana Basri is not a household name in Israel. In fact, few Israelis have heard of her.

But Mrs. Basri, 54 years old, has become one of the most widely listened-to Israeli voices in the Arab world today. She probably gets more mail from places like Saudi Arabia and Syria than anyone in Israel.

Since 1971 Mrs. Basri has had a program on the Israeli radio's Arabic service called "Doctor Behind the Microphone," and it has become a vehicle for Arab-Israeli cooperation.

Twice a week Mrs. Basri, an Iraqi Jew who came to Israel in 1950, interviews Jewish and Arab doctors in Israel about the latest advances in treatments and medical technology in Israeli hospitals. After the interviews, Mrs. Basri invites her listeners throughout the Arab world to write to her — at a special post office box in Geneva or by any other route — with their medical problems.

300 Letters a Month

Each month 300 letters from Arab listeners find their way to Mrs. Basri's office. She translates them into Hebrew and refers them to specialists at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem or other Israeli medical centers.

The specialists answer the medical queries with whatever limited advice is possible, which Mrs. Basri translates into Arabic and broadcasts on her 30-minute program, or they ask the listener to send more medical records from a local doctor in order to better diagnose the problem. Those who send their records, and are determined by an Israeli specialist to be treatable, are invited by Mrs. Basri on the air to come to Israel, at their own expense.

Mrs. Basri personally arranges all visas through the Interior Ministry and accompanies everyone who comes to the hospital. Every year dozens of Arabs, including Kuwaitis, Qataris, Saudi Arabians, Libyans and Syrians, are quietly getting treatment in Israeli hospitals as a result of her program.

"Diseases don't know any boundaries," Mrs. Basri said, "and I don't feel that treatments should either."

Praise From Doctors

Her efforts have won praise from Israeli doctors. "She is doing a remarkable job in improving relations between us and the Arabs," said Dr. Yaacov Shanon of Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem, who has treated scores of Arab patients referred by Mrs. Basri.

"There is a new generation of very good young doctors in the Arab world, but not everyone has access to them," he added. "The cases that are coming to us are usually the most difficult ones from both a diagnostic and a therapeutic point of view."

Because of the problems involved for a Kuwaiti or a Syrian in traveling to Israel — a country with which their Governments are technically at war and to which a visit would be punishable by a long prison term — Mrs. Basri is discreet in her responses. Most listeners do not sign their letters to her by name but use their initials or a code name related to their illness.

On the air, Mrs. Basri may reply: "To the bird without wings in Kuwait, the doctor says he thinks he can treat you here. Please send me your passport details." Or: "To A. B. in Saudi Arabia, your visa has been approved by the Interior Ministry. You can pick it up at the Allenby Bridge on the Jordan River between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1. The visa is good for one month. Call me on arrival in Jerusalem, and I will take you to the doctor."

Some Prominent Listeners

With its 1.2-million-watt transmitter, one of the most powerful in the Middle East, Israel's Arabic service reaches listeners from Morocco to Iraq. It is an open secret that it is tuned in at coffeehouses and in taxis in every Arab capital, and Presidents Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Amin Gemayel of Lebanon are known to be regular listeners.

Edmond Sehayek, the director of the Arabic service, said his station received mail from across the Arab world, including frequent love letters to female newscasters. A Libyan military attaché even telephoned recently from a European embassy to complain about a commentary on the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi.

"More than half the mail, though, is for Ilana," Mr. Sehayak said. "Besides our main feature-newsreel, hers is our most popular show."

Every morning Mrs. Basri opens envelopes sent through Geneva or some other European capital or delivered by Arabs who have crossed the bridge from Jordan to the West Bank. There is no mail service between Israel and any Arab country except Egypt.

The letters are often desperate tales of disease, most of them eye, skin and fertility problems. Many writers send electrocardiograms, blood test results, dental charts and X-rays.

"I have medical records from hospitals all over the Arab world," said Mrs. Basri, displaying a sample from Mubaraak al-Kabeer Hospital in Kuwait.

A typical letter this week came from a 48-year-old Syrian woman. The letter, mailed in London, begins: "Dear Doctor Behind the Microphone: Salaam, and good health to you. I am paralyzed in my legs. I have been getting physical therapy, but I still have very bad pains. I heard you speaking about achievements in rehabilitation in Israel, and I want to know if I can be treated in your hospital. Please bring my letter to a doctor in Israel. I am ready to come."

Seeking Visas in Europe

Each year, according to Foreign Ministry sources, hundreds of Arabs go to Israeli embassies in Europe and ask for visas to fly to Israel for treatment.

On the wall next to her desk Mrs. Basri has a picture of a Syrian girl and her father in Tel Hashomer Hospital in Tel Aviv. The man went to an Israeli embassy in Europe, got a visa and flew to Tel Aviv with his ailing daughter. Then he called Mrs. Basri.

"He told me his daughter was suffering from pains in the belly and a high fever and he could not get any doctor to get it to go away," Mrs. Basri said. "I told him, 'Stay at the hotel. I will come and pick you up.' In the meantime I called Professor Mordechai Prass, a specialist in internal medicine at Tel Hashomer. He treated her for familial Mediterranean fever. She stayed in the hospital for two weeks and came out fine. Before they left, they insisted that a photographer come and take this picture with the doctor."

The letters go on and on. A woman from Kuwait wants to consult a fertility expert about having a test-tube baby. A Saudi man says he heard Mrs. Basri's program in a taxi from Saudi Arabia to Jordan and wondered if she could do something for his eye problems.

Mrs. Basri got the idea for the program 14 years ago while lying in a heart-care unit in an Israeli hospital and noticing how much of the medical equipment was marked "Made in Israel." At the time she was a secretary at the Arabic service. She eventually convinced officials of the potential for such a program, and the files in her office bulging with handwritten Arabic letters are testimony to her intuition.

"But even I," Mrs. Basri said, "never thought the program would end up being such a live bridge that Arabs would use to cross into Israel."

The New York Times/Micha Bar-Am

Ilana Basri with letters from Arabs who listen to "Doctor Behind the Microphone," her program on Israeli radio's Arabic service.

tion will be allowed to continue until the next general election in two years time. No party would dare introduce a bill to close the pirates without first introducing a legal alternative. So in view of what has now happened in the Irish parliament, it seems as if the present 70 Irish commercial stations will continue to operate for quite a long time.

I S R A E L (73 Magazine RBBS via SCDX July 16) Radio amateurs in Israel are upset because Soviet stations refuse to talk with them, although foreign amateurs visiting Israel can make such contacts. This means that Soviet amateurs can collect QSL cards from Israel, but Israeli amateurs are unable to obtain Soviet QSLs. The Israeli Amateur Radio Club is calling on foreign amateurs visiting the country to not work Soviet stations.

(Mike Harla, Vineland NJ) On Kol Israel's 2000 UTC newscast Sept. 1, it was stated that the government had decided on three conditions for approving the operation of a VOA relay: 1) No anti-Soviet content [!], 2) Asiatic beam--no transmissions to European USSR, 3) no Yiddish or Hebrew.

(gh) Israel Radio reminds us that special programmes are broadcast in all languages on the eve of Jewish festivals and during the following day, e.g. Sept. 29/30, Feast of Tabernacles, Succot; and Oct. 6/7, Rejoicing of the Law, Simhat Torah. Perhaps you already heard Rosh Hashana & Yom Kippur.

I T A L Y (Mike Harla, Vineland NJ) The program magazine that comes with the RAI schedule gives a hint of what this station could do for its English-speaking audience if it wanted to. Here and there amongst the full-color plates a reader can find biographies on cultural figures, as well as house-organ promos of various station operations. Most of the articles would make good 15-minute features, leaving room for 5 minutes of news headlines, even if read at 'dead lady' speed. You'll get this mag and a schedule almost forever if you write RAI at C P 320, 00100 Roma. In the current issue they mention a TV program of Italian news to be aired this fall on NYC regional (cable?) TV.

J O R D A N (via John R Tow, AL) R Jordan's July-Aug-Sept schedule shows only minor changes to that in RIB 100-21: Sat 1530 merely MUSIC, and Fri 1603 THE GUITAR GREATS instead of TOP 20. And now--?

L A O S (Bruce MacGibbon, Gresham OR) I have a question about National Radio of Laos, 6130. The last time I heard them was at 1432 in Vietnamese with a North Vietnamese speaker reading the news, 8 August 85, and I heard them in Jan 85 in Thai at 1535, and I've heard them before in Thai. I've never heard them on 6130 in Lao nor have I seen anything other than Lao mentioned for this frequency. I read the article in RIB 102 and that didn't answer my question...is NRL using 6130 as an external service besides domestic?

L E B A N O N (George Otis, President, High Adventure Ministries, Van Nuys CA, dun circular) There is set before us today through our shortwave station an opportunity to break the chains from millions of oppressed souls in Russia. George Jacobs, formerly chief at Voice of America, is one of today's foremost experts on international broadcasting. Last year George said to me, "You simply must increase the power you're now broadcasting from Lebanon." Mr Jacobs continued, "George, I wonder whether you realize that you have one of the world's most strategic broadcast locations. The King of Hope is the closest Christian station to Russia and sits right in the vital Middle East. On top of that, Europe and Africa are at your doorstep. I urge you to increase your radio transmitter power." When George Jacobs talks, people listen. After a long and careful study, we found he was right. It is urgent we increase our power from the present 30,000 radiated watts to a powerful 1,400,000 watts! Can you imagine what will happen when we broadcast at over one million watts of power considering the spiritual harvest being achieved at our present low power! Then we would blanket Russia, Europe, Africa as well as the Middle East. There, too, our ministry to Israel will be much more powerful too. This would increase our listening coverage by more than 800 million souls. What a congregation! Yes, George Jacobs is very right. God has placed High Adventure in the world's prime location to effect the coming of our great King. Here are the two things we must do to make this all happen. We need $294,000 to install (1) a large new transmitter and (2) a world-spanner antenna. When you look at what these two items will immediately accomplish for God, it seems urgent and essential to make whatever sacrifice is necessary, doesn't it? ...

gh: Does he really expect anyone to believe that any amount of power increase will automatically translate into 800,000,000 additional listeners? And what megalomania--"to effect the coming..." Maybe he meant to say affect, which would surely be negative. What a pity if there really is a god so stuck-up that it requires constant blind praise, from people with limited imagination.

M É X I C O (gh) An ad in the Aug. 24 Excélsior newspaper, Mexico City, via Owen Williamson, El Paso, reveals a considerable re-alignment of some domestic stations which were formerly commercially-owned. Now under the aegis of the Secretaría de Gobernación's Instituto Mexicano de la Radio are the follow-

ing stations: XERPM-660, Radio Infantil---yes, a station dedicated to children! The closest we have in the US are a few widely scattered programs like WNYC's SMALL THINGS CONSIDERED; tho a lot of commercial stations can be accused of appealing to 5-year-old mentalities! XEMP-710 is now "Opus 710" with a classical music format. Radio Educación, XEEP-1060 presumably no longer concentrates on the classics, but on spreading 'popular culture'. XEB-1220, long a superpower commercial station, is now Radio México, the 'national & family station'. Even the time-signal station XEQK-1350 is now part of the IMR, now with PSAs rather than ads between the time checks, and news every half hour. Also mentioned is the SW outlet XEQK-OC [formerly known as XETT] on 9550--that's occasionally active and varies up to 9555; no mention of SW outlets for the others tho 1060 used to be duplicated on 6185. And an FM, Estéreo Joven XHOF-FM on 105.7, with rock and other music appealing to youth. A newscast called DEL SUCESO A LA PALABRA, is scheduled, presumably on all outlets, at 1400, 2000 and 0200 UTC, at least on Saturdays.

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
Instituto Mexicano de la Radio

N E T H E R L A N D S (via Dick Rush, TN) The Oct 3 MEDIA NETWORK is scheduled to include a look at the growing hobby of weather satellite reception, 'Weather or not!' DUTCH BY RADIO is no longer accepting late enrollees, but will be repeated early in 1986.

N I C A R A G U A (Michael Harla, Vineland NJ) On three evenings one week, Sept 1, 2 and 5, I've heard a station on 5570 kHz identifying as "Radio Miskut". It signs on about 0200 UTC and stays on about one hour. Besides Spanish, they use a language which I assume is a local Indian dialect. There is also some folkloric guitar music. The frequent speeches mention "Nicaragua," "Sandinista," and "lucha" but I don't know if the struggle is para or contra los sandinistas. Despite strong fades, signals can rise well above the noise during average propagation conditions. [contra -gh]

P A R A G U A Y (Reuter, Asunción, Aug 9, via David Alpert) The government of Pres. Adolfo Stroessner today accused a local radio station of subversion and ordered it off the air for ten days, station owner Humberto Rubín said. Rubín told reporters the station, called Ñandutí, had carried no subversive program and he said there must be another hidden reason for the order. Radio Ñandutí was closed for 30 days in 1983 after the government made similar accusations against it. Members of the government have criticised the station for airing the views of opposition politicians. Their views were also carried in the newspaper ABC Color until it was ordered to halt publication in March last year.

(Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, Argentina, Latinoamérica DX, June & Aug) Radio Ñandutí, 1020, Asunción, is the only 'umbrella' station which does not join a national network when the program of Stroessner's party LA VOZ DEL COLORADISMO, is broadcast, every night from 0030 to 0100; involved with this is the mystery about the meaning of "the radio of the opposition," a term frequently employed in commentaries about the country's internal politics. It must be remembered that the director of the station in question, Humberto Rubín, is prohibited by the Stroessner regime from speaking on his own station, according to what Rubín told the anti-Stroessner program broadcast each Saturday morning on Radio Belgrano [Argentina]. [Later:] Actually there are seven more Paraguayan stations, of the total of 40, which do not participate in the Stroessner network, among them others in Asunción, Radio Charitas, Radio Guaraní, and Radio Chaco Boreal.

P H I L I P P I N E S (Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Aug 23, via B MacGibbon)

Radio Veritas Asia faces financial troubles

National Catholic News Service

MANILA, Philippines—Asia's largest Catholic radio station, Radio Veritas Asia, has political and financial troubles that could close down its domestic service and severely hurt its overseas broadcasts.

The radio station, whose shortwave broadcasts can reach most Asian countries, is caught in political differences between Cardinal Jaime Sin of Manila and President and Mrs. Ferdinand Marcos, according to Orly Punzalan, program director.

The Catholic Church in West Germany has donated a new overseas transmitter which would improve the station's reception throughout Asia. But Marcos decreed last October that such items must be taxed on entry into the country.

Neither the Federation of Asian Bishops' Conferences, which controls the overseas broadcasting, nor the Philippine bishops currently have the funds to pay an estimated 16 million pesos (U.S. $900,000) tax on the transmitter, planned for about 50 miles north of Manila.

Rising costs, combined with a drop in private contributions due to the Philippines' tight economic situation, have created a shortfall of $112,300 in the operational budget of the domestic service.

Annual expenses for the service are $224,700, but income is only half that, with $90,000 of the total income coming from Cardinal Sin.

The station has cut its air time.

Marcos has told Cardinal Sin he is willing to exempt the transmitter from taxes, but a government representative has avoided meeting with the cardinal and his staff.

Marcos resents Cardinal Sin's criticism of the regime and thinks the cardinal is ungrateful by requesting the exemptions while continuing criticism.

Mrs. Marcos also reportedly was irked this spring by a Radio Veritas Asia interviewer who referred to President Marcos as "your overstaying husband," a term used for generals who stay in the service beyond retirement age.

Radio Veritas is the strongest station in the country.

P I T C A I R N (Bob Bodell, Portland OR, SPEEDXGRAM) ZBP, Pitcairn Islands Telecom, June 28 at 0350 on 15718 USB, a man in English communicating with Norfolk Island and Auckland --sporadically interrupted. Auckland having a hard time hearing Pitcairn so they switched to 12110 USB at 0356; barely audible. At 0413

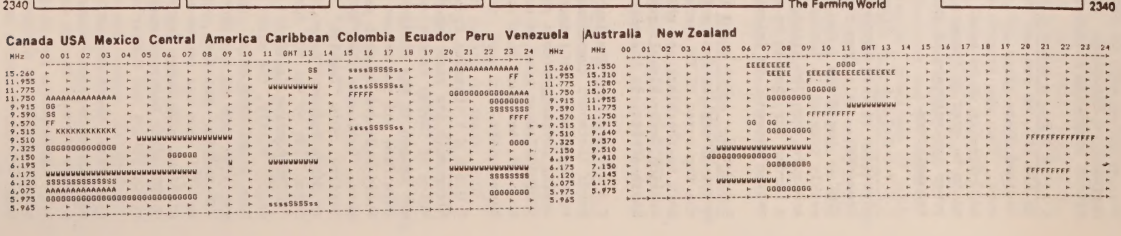
BBC WORLD SERVICE

Sept. 28, 1985–April 4, 1986

Issue 103

REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	
0000	World News & News About Britain							0000
0015	Radio Newsreel							0015
0030	About Britain	Play of the Week/Baker's Half Dozen	Religious Service	Sarah and Company	Omnibus	Comedy Show	Music Now	0030
0045	Recording of the Week							0045
0100	News Summary followed by Outlook		News Summary followed by Drama/Feature	Outlook				0100
0130	Music			Short Story	Report on Religion	Waveguide Book Choice	Light Music	0130
0140								0140
0145	Letterbox		Classical Music	Talks	Country Style	Monitor	Book Choice In The Meantime	0145
0150								0150
0200	World News & Review of the British Press							0200
0215	Network UK	Talks	Peebles' Choice	Network UK	Classical Music/Feature	Network UK	Development Programme	0215
0230	People and Politics	Album Time	Phone-in (rpts.)/Science in Action	Sports International	Half Hour Drama	Assignment	Classical Music	0230
0300	World News & News about Britain							0300
0315	The World Today	From Our Own Correspondent	Good Books	The World Today				0315
0330	Quiz Programmes	My Music/Jazz Score/My Word!	Anything Goes	John Peel	Discovery	Feature	Business Matters	0330
0400	Newsdesk opening with World News							0400
0430	That's Trad	Folk, pop, jazz music	Reading	Classical Music	Waveguide & Book Choice	Classical Record Review	Country Style	0430
0445	Financial News	Financial Review	Talks	Financial News				0445
0455	Reflections							0455
0500	World News							0500
0509	24 Hours closing with News Summary							0509
0530	About Britain	Light Music	Letterbox	New Ideas/Book Choice	What's New	Peebles' Choice	Talks	0530
0545	The World Today	Letter from America	Recording of the Week	The World Today				0545
0600	Newsdesk opening with World News							0600
0630	Meridian	Jazz for the Asking	Feature	Rock Salad	Meridian	Nature Notebook Farming World	Meridian	0630
0640								0640
0700	World News & 24 Hours closing with News Summary							0700
0730	From the Weeklies	From Our Own Correspondent	Sarah and Company	Talks	Report on Religion	Light Music	Folk, pop, jazz music	0730
0745	Network UK	Waveguide		Network UK	That's Trad	Network UK	Merchant Navy Programme	0745
0800	World News and Reflections							0800
0815	A Jolly Good Show	The Pleasure's Yours	Reading	Development Programme	Classical Record Review	Country Style	Classical Music	0815
0830			Anything Goes	Classical Music	Quiz Programmes	John Peel	Music Now	0830
0900	World News & Review of the British Press							0900
0915	The World Today	Science in Action	Good Books	The World Today				0915
0930	Financial News		Financial News					0930
0940	Look Ahead		Look Ahead					0940
0945	Classical Music/Music Feature	Talks	Peebles' Choice	What's New	Light Music	Monitor	Talks	0945
1000	News Summary followed by That's Trad	Short Story	World Phone-in (rpts.)/ Features	Discovery	Omnibus	Music Feature	Light Music	1000
1015	Letter from America	Classical Record Review					Merchant Navy Programme	1015
1030	People & Politics	Sunday Service	Music Feature	Drama	My Music/Jazz Score/My Word!	Comedy Show	Business Matters	1030
1100	World News & News About Britain							1100
1115	About Britain	From Our Own Correspondent	Development Programme	Waveguide	Talks	New Ideas	In the Meantime	1115
1125				A Letter from Scotland	A Letter from Wales	A Letter from England	A Letter from Northern Ireland	1125
1130	Meridian	Play of the Week/Baker's Half Dozen	Album Time	Sports International	Meridian	Assignment	Meridian	1130
1200	Radio Newsreel	News summary followed by Play of the Week	Radio Newsreel					1200
1215	Anything Goes		Quiz Programmes	Feature	Nature Notebook The Farming World	Top Twenty	Jazz for the Asking	1215
1225								1225
1245	Sports Roundup		Sports Roundup					1245
1300	World News & 24 Hours closing with News Summary							1300
1330	Network UK	Reading/Sports Roundup	Classical Music	Network UK	Music Feature	Network UK	John Peel	1330
1345	Country Style	The Sandi Jones Request Show		Recording of the Week		Light Music		1345
1400	News summary followed by Saturday Special/Music Now	The Sandi Jones Request Show (cont'd)	Outlook					1400
1430	Saturday Special/Album Time	Drama						1430
1445			Talks	Classical Music	Report on Religion	Folk, pop, jazz music	Letterbox	1445
1500	Radio Newsreel							1500
1515	Saturday Special	Classical Music/Classical Music Concerts	Feature	A Jolly Good Show	Talks	The Pleasure's Yours	Feature/Drama	1515
1530					Comedy Show			1530
1545			Development Programme					1545
1600	World News & Commentary							1600
1615	Saturday Special	Letter from America/ World Phone-in/Feature	Talks	Omnibus	Rock Salad	Assignment	Science in Action	1615
1630		World Phone-in (cont)/Letter from America	Classical Music/Music Feature The World Today					1630
1645								1645
1700	World News/News Summary							1700
1709	Book Choice/Saturday Special	World Phone-in/Reflections/ Meridian	Book Choice	A Letter from Scotland	A Letter from Wales	A Letter from England	A Letter from Northern Ireland	1709
1715	Album Time/Saturday Special		My Music/Jazz Score/My Word!	Meridian	Monitor/New Ideas	Meridian	Sarah and Company	1715
1740					Book Choice			1740
1745	Sports Roundup							1745
1800	Newsdesk							1800
1830	Baker's Half Dozen/Play of the Week	Music Feature	Drama	Nature Notebook	Top Twenty	Discovery	Music Feature	1830
1840				The Farming World				1840
1900	News summary followed by Play of the Week	Classical Record Review	Outlook					1900
1915		Feature/Drama						1915
1939			Stock Market Report					1939
1945			Peebles' Choice	That's Trad	Good Books	Report on Religion	About Britain	1945
2000	World News & 24 Hours							2000
2030	Jazz for the Asking	Sunday Half Hour	Sports International	Omnibus	Assignment	Business Matters	Science in Action	2030
2100	News summary followed by Talks	Short Story	Network UK	Talks/Book Choice	Network UK	Book Choice/In the Meantime	Network UK	2100
2115	What's New	The Pleasure's Yours	Classical Music/Music Feature	Classical Music/Classical Music Concerts	Album Time	A Jolly Good Show	Music Now	2115
2130	People & Politics		Rock Salad		Recording of the Week		Reading	2130
2145								2145
2200	World News							2200
2209	From Our Own Correspondent	Talks	The World Today					2209
2225		Book Choice		A Letter from Scotland	A Letter from Wales	A Letter from England	A Letter from Northern Ireland	2225
2230	New Ideas	Financial Review	Financial News					2230
2240	Reflections							2240
2245	Sports Roundup							2245
2300	World News & Commentary							2300
2315	Letterbox	Letter from America	Talks	Light Music	Good Books	Merchant Navy Programme	From the Weeklies	2315
2330	Music Feature	Feature	Quiz Programmes	Feature	Top Twenty	Nature Notebook The Farming World	Classical Music	2330
2340								2340



they switched down to 7859 which came in stronger. Assume operator was Tom Christian, chief radio operator on Pitcairn. Thanks to Bruce MacGibbon for the phone call, who also noted that the conversation consisted mostly of audibility of signal between Pitcairn and Auckland.

SA'UDI ARABIA (Lamont M Jensen, Salt Lake City UT) Regarding the report about jamming in RIB 102, as you may know, the seven 2-megawatt and three 1-megawatt Continental transmitters installed there since 1976 are all composed of two separate transmitters run through a combining network. They are separable, so the regular program could be carried at half-power (still a hefty signal) freeing up an equal number of 1-MW and 500-kW transmitters which would need only a proper antenna to be used as jammers (or whatever). The same is, no doubt, true of several of the other superpower transmitters in that country. This is just a guess as to one source for some of the jammer transmitters.

SEYCHELLES (Fred Waterer, St Catharines Ont) This might explain the seemingly incongruous situation at FEBA Seychelles--Korean beamed to the Middle East, referred to in a recent WORLD OF RADIO broadcast. It's from the Good News Broadcaster, June, p. 19: "The Far East Broadcasting Company -- FEBC -- has added a new dimension to ME and Korean broadcasts. The FEBC Korean staff is producing a weekly program in Korean aired over the FEBA Seychelles station and beamed to Sa'udi Arabia. There are more than 300 kiloKorean labourers working and residing in Sa'udi Arabia. The FEBC staff had felt a burden for them to be able to hear the Word of God in their own tongue. [1833-1905 UTC Thursdays only--'weekend' in Islamic terms--on 9540, 100 kW on a narrow 352° beam -gh]

SOUTH AFRICA (gh) Even before the current unrest and consequent liberalisation, rather remarkably, SABC's TV4 had started carrying the top-rated US TV series THE COSBY SHOW, which must be an eye-opener both to the black and white populations there. After considerable deliberation Cosby himself reportedly decided not to oppose its syndication to South Africa, in the hope that it would be a positive influence.

TAIWAN (gh) Charles Weiss in Ohio reports that Voice of Free China sends listeners questionnaires and rewards them with small gifts for returning them. The latest is from Jade Lim, asking for suggestions about her musical SPOTLIGHT-what kind of music people want to hear, how much info about the singers, themes, etc.

TURKEY (Charles Kristan, Delmont PA) Along with its nice schedule came a new Voice of Turkey reception report form. I was amazed at the similarities between this form and the report form that the Radio Budapest SW Club sends out to members. Excluding the "TRT, Voice of Turkey" heading, this "Turkish" form is identical to Radio Budapest's--so much so that the first line of the VOT form asks for your "RBSWC Monitor Call"!!!! What is the deal? Surely, the staff at VOT couldn't have overlooked this. Apparently there was some type of collaboration between VOT and RB. But then, maybe not. Perhaps we will soon see representatives from both stations with Judge Wapner on PEOPLE'S COURT, with Budapest sueing TRT for relay transmitters and Hungarian prisoners!

gh: Well, there are certain cultural connexions between Hungary and Turkey, notably Ottoman Empire days, and linguistic. Look for a few changes in programming beginning in October, the start of the "4th term" as the Voice of Turkey puts it; how about a copy of their program schedule, Chuck?

No jam yesterday

(The Times, Aug 8 via Andy Sennitt)

The Soviet authorities must have been delighted by yesterday's strike at the BBC. For the first time in years, they were able to stop jamming the BBC's Russian service, thereby saving hundreds of thousands of roubles. The BBC tell me the service has been jammed nonstop since the Polish Solidarity crisis blew up in 1980. There are an estimated 2,500 electricity-hungry jamming stations inside the Soviet Union, and in 1980 the cost of running them was estimated at more than £100 million a year – many times more than the cost of broadcasting. Just after dawn yesterday the BBC monitoring service at Caversham reported that all jamming had stopped. But if the Soviet authorities thought they were allowing their citizens to listen merely to harmless music instead of speech, they were wrong. What in fact was being broadcast was a mixture of subversive western pop music and a Soviet religious rock opera called *The Trumpet Call*, by dissident composer Valery Barinov.

UKOGBANI

(The Guardian via Sennitt) AT LEAST the Russians saved themselves a few bob yesterday, deciding in advance of yesterday's World Service strike that they need not jam the BBC's Russian language output, consisting, as it did of music and more music. The day's output duly kicked off with Back In The USSR, smartly followed by Try Not To Get Worried and a number called Chinese Boots.

(The Guardian, August 8, via Andy Sennitt, Dnmrk)

"They've been playing sombre music all day on the BBC World Service — you don't think there's been a coup, do you?."

B B C W O R L D S E R V I C E in O C T O B E R (gh, from London Calling)

Features: The UN - RHETORIC & REALITY, four programmes examining the reality of the UN, as its 40th anniversary approaches, Tues (until 22nd) 1215 rep 2330, Thurs 0330: 1st, Innocence & Experience; 8th, Keeping the Peace; 15th, The Sharp End (UN agencies); 22nd, Is there Life after 40?

TRAINING FOR TOMORROW, foreign students in Britain, Sats 2101 rep Suns 0945, Weds 1515, Fris 0530.

DEVELOPMENT 85, now a regular series on starvation, drought and disease: Suns (until 13th) 2330, rep Mons 0630, 1515; from 21st Mons 1115, 1545, Tues 0815, Fris 0215.

BEHIND THE UNIVERSE, eminent scientists with different ideas on science and the order behind it: From 21st, Mons 1615, 2315, Tues 0145, 0730.

ZOO WALK UK visits two more zoos, 7th Whipsnade, 14th Twycross: Mons 1615, 2315, Tues 0145, 0730.

PHONE-IN: IT'S YOUR WORLD with Margaret Howard; you may mail your question and phone number ahead of time, or start phoning direct a sesquihour before program starts; you may then be called back to participate. The number in London is 44-1-580-4411. 20th, Germaine Greer, feminist and now concerned with Third World issues; on another date, unspecified, Bishop Trevor Huddleston, president of anti-apartheid movement. Suns 1630, edited repeats Mons 0230, 1000. [listing at 1430 is a typo]

THE SUCCESS OF THE AIRBUS, made in Europe and now even ordered by PanAm: 29th 1215, 2330, 31st 0330

THE STATE OF THE VATICAN, 5 programmes exploring the city-state, Tues 1615, 2030, Weds 0030, 1000: 1st Crossroads of Christendom, documents in the archives; 8th Treasures & Treasury, the wealth of the Vatican; 15th Politics & Power; 22nd The Modern Papacy; 29th the Polish Pope.

ASSIGNMENT, back from a summer break with programmes from Central America and South Africa; also the prospects for a tunnel linking Britain with Europe; Weds 2030, Thurs 0230, 1130, 1615.

A WORD IN EDGEWAYS, wide-ranging discussion programmes chaired by Brian Redhead, from 20th, Suns 2330, Mons 0630, 1515.

SHORT STORY, this month three by listeners and one by a great writer, Suns 1000, 2100, Tues 0130: 6th Vendetta by Hama Tuma, Ethiopia; 13th The Lotus-Eater, by W Somerset Maugham. 20th, The Coming of Age by William Wood, India; 27th The Caplin Garden, by Lois Scott, Toronto.

GOOD BOOKS, repeats with authors introducing their award-winning books, Mons 0315, 0915, Weds 1945, 2315: 7th A Good Man in Africa, William Boyd. 14th Midnight's Children, Salman Rushdie, India post-independence. 21st Gorky Park, Martin Cruz Smith's thriller. 28th Heaven's Command, Pax Britannica, and Farewell the Trumpets, history of the British empire, by Jan Morris.

TWO CHEERS FOR OCTOBER, satirical review, Wed 30th 1530, Thu 31st 0030, 1030; the preceding two weeks at the same times, FRANK MUIR GOES INTO... Wild Animals, and Domestic Animals.

Drama: PLAY OF THE WEEK, Caritas by Arnold Wesker, setting Norfolk, the year 1381 and a peasants' revolt--5th 1830, 6th 0030, 1130. The rest are half an hour later on Sat/Sun: The Watched Pot, by Saki, 12th/13th; The Increased Difficulty of Concentration, by Vaclav Havel, 19th/20th; Solace, by R M Hale, set in a remote cliff-top gaol, a semimillenium ago, 26th/27th.

JOHN ARLOTT'S POETRY BOOK, cricket commentator branches out, from Sept 29th. Suns 0215, 2209, Mons 1445, Fris 0945: 29th ballads, 6th love poems, 13th poetry of the sea, 20th poetry of death, 27th the poetry of wonder.

THE GROWING PAINS OF ADRIAN MOLE, 10-part readings from a young diarist, from 27th, Suns 1330, Mons 0430, 0815, Fris 2145; another selection, not a repeat.

EMPIRE OF THE SUN, by J G Ballard, final three episodes, set in Shanghai, WW II, until week of 20th Suns 1330, Mons 0430, 0815, Fris 2145.

AFTER HENRY, by Simon Brett, final two episodes thru week of 9th, Weds 1530, Thurs 0030, 1030.

JOHNSON & CHIPPET, the final story is The Intemperate Critic, 6th 1430, 7th 1830, 8th 1030, 9th at 0230, From 13th at same times, KIPPS, by H G Wells, in 10 parts.

THE POISON BELT, final 2 parts, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, until 14th, Mons 1115, 1545, Tues 0815, Fris 0215.

Music: THE ART OF PETER PEARS, tenor, 6-part series on his 75th birthday, from Sept 30th, Mons 1330, Tues 0830, Fris 0230, 2330.

CONCERT HALL, Suns (exc 6th) 1515, Tues 2115: 8th, A Mozart Reconstruction, of the original version of Sinfonia Concertante, Eb, K. 297b. 13th, Vienna Première, works by the Strauss family. 20th, A Fateful Fifth--Tchaikovsky's symphony. 27th, The Wellspring of Loves, violin concerto by Wilfrid Mellers and his song-cycle Rose of May.

THE SACRED CHOIR, Mons 0145, Tues 0430, 1445, Fris 0815: 7th King's College, Cambridge; 14th Christ Church Cathedral Choir, Oxford; 21st St John's College Choir, Cambridge; 28th New College, Oxford.

A JOLLY GOOD ROADSHOW, special recorded in the East Piazza of London's Covent Garden, in the Wild Service as Dave Lee Travis, his assistant Anna Nouncer, and their shady-sounding producer Jack Plug take to the airwaves, week of Sep 28th; regular JOLLY GOOD SHOWs resume at same times following weeks, Sats 0815, Tues 1515, Thurs 2115.

MUSIC NOW, with John Amis is back from summer break, Fris 0030, 0830, 2115: 4th an American retrospect with John Rockwell of the NY Times; 11th Peter Kemp on the Strauss family as on CONCERT HALL; 25th English music with a talk by Michael Oliver on English as she is sung and a conversation with Wilfrid Mellers, whose violin concerto is on CONCERT HALL.

CLASSICAL CLARINET, 8 programs from Vivaldi to Stravinsky, Sats 0945, Mons 1630, 2115, Weds 0215.

MUSIC SHOP, Fritz Spiegl's layman's guide to the quaint and colourful jargon musicians use when they 'talk shop', Mons 0445, Tues 2100, Weds 1115: 21st Prelude to Preluding, 28th Accompanists, Woodles and Capons.

DESERT ISLAND DISCS, Suns 1915, Mons 0101, Fris 1515: 6th Zubin Mehta; 13th romantic fiction writer Cathrine Cookson; 20th actor Leo McKern; 27th philosopher A J Ayer.

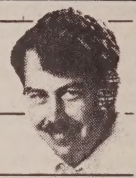
MAINSTREAM, another series emphasizing the melodic side of pop, Sats 2330, Suns 1830, Mons 1030.

ROCK SALAD, on the heavier side, is back, Mons 2130, Tues 0630, Weds 1615.

(gh) Broadcasting magazine, July 29, reports that KXLR-1260, San Francisco [formerly KOIT], now relays BBC WS news nightly on the hour between 9 PM and midnight Pacific time, and is doing other experimental things.

(Jim Halsema, Glenmoore PA) The recent furore created by the leak of information about the screening of prospective BBC employees by a British government agency has led to a further revelation in the London press of the close links between the "Beeb" and the government. This link is the flow of diplomatic cables and other classified government messages to BBC top management, a practise which has been going on for many years but which was not widely known even within British and American government offices. These are intended only as guidance and the BBC insists that only it decides what and how the news is presented, even if it means sometimes stepping on an ambassador's toes. However, I recall that during WW II the BBC was not averse to using euphemisms like "British forces withdrew to previously prepared positions" or "Our men adopted a strategic defence" when the truth was that they had the stuffing knocked out of them by the enemy. Despite frequent snide allusions by British media that VOA is a propaganda outfit, VOA's Charter gives it the right to decide what news it will carry--only commentaries, labeled as such, carry the official government line. Like the BBC, its operators have access to much classified cable traffic.

(gh) The Voice of the OAS is a 'station' easily overlooked, broadcasting daily in Spanish at 2345-2430 via VOA on 9565, 11830, 15160. On Sundays the entire program is devoted to classical concerts recorded at the OAS. There is a brief English announcement at closing with a nice IS; the Spanish ID is La Voz de la OEA.



Michael Browning

(Miami Herald, 30 June 1985)

The Voice of America bores on

Michael Browning, based in Peking, is The Herald's Far East correspondent.

PEKING — I get The Herald about nine days after it is published so I am not quite up to date on South Florida. I gather there was a to-do when Radio Marti went on the air, and that things have quieted down a little since then.

I think I know why. Radio Marti is run by the Voice of America and I can imagine the Cubans are probably getting as bored with it as we are with the VOA over here. My wife and I hardly ever listen to the Voice of America anymore. The British Broadcasting Corp. is more impartial and informed. The Australian Broadcasting Corp. is livelier and more attuned to the Pacific region.

"Whatever happened to the VOA?" wondered one fellow correspondent from America. "When I was a kid I used to listen to it on my shortwave and all they did was play Louis Armstrong and baseball games.

"Now it's the mirror image of Radio Moscow."

It can be said without much exaggeration that the VOA is primarily interested in three things: Ronald Reagan, and what a great president he is; the space shuttle, and what a technological marvel it is; and the Soviet Union, and what a drunken, stupid, bellicose, lying, malevolent, economically and spiritually bankrupt nation it is.

In the past five years the VOA has been effectively turned into a worldwide shill for the Reagan administration and its policies: a powerful, often offensive propaganda tool that is funded by, but in no way responsible to, the American taxpayer. In fact, Americans living abroad can't even get a free monthly program guide to VOA times and frequencies.

It is a pity most Americans don't ever hear the VOA. They might be surprised to discover how strident, biased and downright nasty their "voice" has become:

● On June 19 a promo for an upcoming *Focus* program promised to take a good hard look at alcoholism in the Soviet Union, "a disease which kills 2,000 Soviet citizens each year." Don't hold your breath waiting for a VOA report on alcohol or drug abuse in America. As for the *Focus* program, I think I'll have a beer and listen to the drinking chorus from Act I of *La Traviata* instead.

● Last March, when Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan resigned in disgrace from President Reagan's Cabinet, the VOA limited the announcement to a few seconds at the end of the hourly broadcast and said only that the president accepted Donovan's resignation "with deep regret." It didn't say anything about Donovan being indicted. In fact, it gave no clear reason for Donovan's resignation at all. It only said the secretary's resignation stemmed from "legal problems that began about a year ago." That's all.

● During the recent "secret" mission of the space shuttle, when Defense Department equipment was deployed in space, the VOA refused during several news broadcasts to say anything specific about the nature of the mission, even after the Associated Press, The Washington Post and The New York Times had "leaked" details of it. It was a startling piece of hypocrisy from an organization accustomed to giving live *ad nauseam* coverage of each shuttle liftoff and barrages of details about every aspect of every shuttle mission, right down to the fog on the runway at the Kennedy Space Center.

It is like this every night here: "And now, a VOA editorial, reflecting the views of the United States government [strains of *Yankee Doodle*] . . . ." And it's time to bash the Russkies again, or lambaste the Nicaraguans, or blow the horn about what a peaceful, enlightened idea the "Star Wars" missile defense program really is. The topics are limited, inane and practically invariable.

Which brings up another amusing VOA flip-flop. Apparently someone in the Reagan administration got sick of hearing the term "Star Wars" on VOA and fired off a memo some time last month. So suddenly all the newscasters had to start saying "SDI, or the Strategic Defense Initiative," instead of "Star Wars." Really, it happened that fast. We went to bed with Star Wars and we woke up with SDI. It took some adjusting, I can tell you.

Then there was the shave-and-a-haircut tag VOA always tacked onto its coverage of the deployment of Pershing missiles in Western Europe. At the end of every item came the words: "The missiles were deployed to counterbalance Soviet missiles already in place and targeted on Western Europe." It got so

Jazz, sports redeem the Voice

BROWNING /*from 1E*

predictable that, over dinner, I would ask my wife to pass the salad, please, if it weren't already in place and targeted on Western Europe.

There is a very basic thing about propaganda, a lesson that the Soviet Union has yet to learn and that the VOA has apparently forgotten, and it is this. Propaganda may be vicious. It may be stupid. It may be lying tripe that is an insult to the human intellect. But above all, propaganda is *boring*. And the VOA is getting very, very boring these days.

While the BBC is broadcasting quiz shows, mystery dramas, classical string quartets, debates on new books or rapid-fire comedy, the VOA is apt to be bogged down in a 15-part series on the framing of the U.S. Constitution that sounds about as exciting as a high school term paper. Last year they aired an interminable series on dreams, why we have them and what they may mean. The conclusion: Nobody really knows for sure, but dreams are sure weird, aren't they?

Experts from stockbrokers are questioned about such thrilling topics as monopolies, and how they are forbidden by law in America, or how one goes about buying municipal bonds, or whether farmers should plant more soybeans, or how the U.S. textile manufacturing industry wants safeguards against imports.

All of it is aimed at making the United States look like the best country in the world. All of it adds up to the dullest, tub-thumping drivel since the days of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Is there anything good to be said about VOA? Yes, a fair amount.

It is not a shortwave "bully" like Radio Moscow, which blankets the best broadcasting bands with 'round the clock propaganda, drowning out other stations and smaller countries. VOA minds its electronic manners and stays on a few frequencies, for just a few hours each day. In China you can get VOA for three hours in the morning and four hours in the evening.

It is — I have verified this in several provinces in China — extremely popular with the Chinese, many of whom want to buy shortwave radios just so they can listen to VOA. But it is not popular because the Chinese subscribe to VOA's political views. Rather, it is the music and the "special English" program that comes on at 8:30 p.m., where the announcer talks deliberately slowly, that the Chinese enjoy most. The VOA is helping millions of Chinese polish their English. It is a solid, credit-worthy achievement.

"The VOA is the only station we can understand," a young man in far-off northwestern Qinghai Province told me. "The BBC just talks too fast and their English is too strange."

The correspondents — at least the ones whose work one can judge here in the Far East — are capable, hard-working, fair and knowledgeable.

The current VOA Peking correspondent, Mark Hopkins, recently completed an excellent series of human interest reports from Harbin in northwestern China, a rough, ugly city that has been slapped around by Russians, Japanese and Chinese for more than 100 years.

The sports coverage is extremely skimpy, but what there is, is good. VOA's Jim Olsen has a breezy, hearty voice that often lures me into listening to the results of tennis matches I care absolutely nothing about.

Probably the best thing VOA broadcasts is the nightly jazz hour, with Willis Conover. It is completely apolitical, but gracefully, authentically American. The music just flows on in the dark: slow, fast, cool, hot, sophisticated and beautiful. It can be extraordinarily soothing, on a rainy evening in a mildewed hotel in the middle of Asia, to hear Willis' deep voice and the elegant, uptown strains of Duke Ellington.

It reminds you that there is more to America than SDI.

(James J Halsema, PA, Feb 4, 1985) Frequently RIB carries bitter remarks by American listeners complaining that VOA will not send them items available to people living in foreign countries. What they don't realize is that VOA's parent the USIA is prohibited by law from doing so. USIA publications can be read in the US only on its premises. Showing a USIA motion picture in this country requires an act of Congress. There is a good reason. In World War II the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, USIA's predecessor, was accused of being a tool of Pres. Roosevelt's administration for propagandizing the American public, just as George Creel's Office of Public Information had been (with more reason) in World War I. An organization devoted to influencing public opinion could well be turned inward in an effort to assist the administration in power. Few members of Congress had enough knowledge of SW to realize that there was no way to prevent Americans from hearing VOA.

VOICE OF AMERICA MAY ASK TO BROADCAST IN UNITED STATES (Carol Giacomo, Washington, Reuter, Feb 13, via H Minot, CT) VOA should be allowed to broadcast in this country, a federal official said today. VOA editorials are often clear and concise statements of administration policy and should be available to domestic audiences, said Edwin Feulner, chairman of the US Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy. The commission is an independent body which oversees the USIA, which operates VOA. By law, VOA can only broadcast to foreign audiences. The prohibition against broadcasting in the US stemmed from concern that it could become a government propaganda machine. Feulner said the commision was just beginning to consider this issue but said he expected it would ask Congress this year to change the law. Tom Korologos, another commission member, hastened to assuage fears about USIA delving into the domestic commercial broadcast market. "We're not advocating that VOA become a fourth network," he told a press conference called to release the commission's annual report. VOA promulgates official US government policy and also broadcasts news and news analyses. Feulner and Korologos said technological changes make it imperative that consideration be given to changing the law governing USIA, which was enacted after World War II. Feulner said news reported by VOA was "straightforward reporting" and the editorials "which do put forward the administration policy with great vigor and clarity" are clearly identified as editorials. As an example of how technology has confused the lines between VOA and other news services, Feulner said VOA could broadcast overseas an interview in London with Secretary of State Shultz but not broadcast it in the US. However, a reporter for a commercial wire service in London, listening to the VOA broadcast, could then write a story for US consumption based on the VOA broadcast. The commission also called for USIA management and the National Security Council to vigorously pursue a program to combat what it called "semantic corruption" by the Soviet Union. Feulner said the Soviets and their allies were deliberately misusing words like "peace," "democratic" and "liberation" to confuse and mislead international political discourse.

(Michael Harla, NJ) I'd like to be able to obtain VOA program info, Voice magazine, even transcripts or summaries of particular shows, which would help me evaluate the operation of my government's external radio service. But I don't like the idea of VOA broadcasting specifically to US citizens, on cable, MW or whatever. With VOA becoming more & more politicized, & with more actual or proposed services (Maccabee, Afghanistan) being assigned to the admittedly politicized BIB, it seems to me that allowing the VOA to broadcast within the USA would permit the government to improperly propagandize its own citizens. This was the fear of "conservatives" when "liberals" sat in the White House, and the reason (as I understand it) for the current ban. I think that this reasoning is just as valid now, and that the ban should be continued, with some modifications for citizen oversight.

gh: It would be the easiest thing in the world for VOA to continue external broadcasting only and not promote itself at all to domestic audiences, but at the same time respond fully and freely to any request for information initiated by a citizen.

(USIS/USIA Newswire, Aug. 14, Office of Public Liaison, Ed Hinker, editor)

—VOA— Activity to launch VOA Europe this autumn is rapidly increasing. The 24-hour service will offer a mix of hourly newscasts, music, portions of current VOA English broadcasts, and programming tailored to attract and hold the interest of West Europeans. Willis Conover will also produce a new two-hour jazz program especially for VOA Europe's listeners. Staff and stringer recruitment is in full swing, and editing facilities for the staff here were installed last week. The Munich staff, meanwhile, was arranging for the new service to be carried on Dutch and German cable systems. The State Department cabled European posts last week to describe VOA Europe's mission and operations and urge them to give it their full support. --- Brazilian listeners were recently transported to New York in a series of live morning and evening broadcasts from the "Big Apple." Five staff reporters served as their guides on tours of Radio City Music Hall, the UN, Central Park, Greenwich Village and Times Square. Interviews with widely-known personalities added further luster, especially one with Mayor Ed Koch, who congratulated the Brazilian Branch on its 24th anniversary and saluted the VOA's mission throughout the world. --- (Radio Marti Program) News Director Jay Mallin recently completed a stringer/correspondent recruiting trip across central Africa. As a result the news department now has stringers in the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Zaire and Kenya who will provide coverage in an area where Cuban military and civilian presence makes itself felt in 16 countries.

Radio Marti's broadcasts raise church-state question

(Lakeshore [Catholic] Visitor, Erie PA, Aug 2 via Barbara Ann Dil St Marys PA)

By NC News Service

A Baptist group and a member of Congress have complained that broadcast of a weekly Mass to Cuba over the U.S. government's new Radio Marti violates separation of church and state.

Radio Marti, which began broadcasts to Cuba in May, on Sundays broadcasts on tape delay a weekly Mass celebrated by Auxiliary Bishop Agustin of Miami, a Cuban who was forced into exile by the regime of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

The church-state issue was raised in a letter by the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, a Washington-based organization representing Baptists nationally, and in House floor debate on Radio Marti July 17 by Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark.

The Rev. James Dunn, Baptist Joint Committee executive director, said in a letter to Alexander that "friends of religious freedom and separation of church and state are alarmed when taxpayer-supported programs include the broadcast of the Roman Catholic Mass on Radio Marti. Religious radio is no part of the business of government."

Mr. Dunn added that "worship services of a church are not a proper subject for the Voice of America" and that broadcasting church worship on government radio is "a serious violation of the spirit of the First Amendment."

Alexander, who noted his past opposition to Radio Marti as wasteful and an "outrageous" duplication of Miami radio broadcasting already available to Cubans, said he does not object to religious broadcasting itself. "But I do object to spending American taxpayers' money for that purpose."

But Rep. Lawrence Smith, D-Fla., said Cubans "are denied any ability to get religious services or to participate in religious organizational activities."

Smith suggested Radio Marti carry Baptist services and those of other denominations as well. "I would much rather have people get religious services broadcast from the United States than to be living in an atheistic society," he said.

In Miami, Bishop Roman said radio Marti approached the Archdiocese of Miami to propose taping the Mass. "The Mass is a service to the people of Cuba, the majority of whom are Catholics," he said.

The bishop added that letters and phone calls from Catholics in Cuba express gratitude that the Mass is broadcast by Radio Marti.

Recent arrivals from Cuba have said that while many churches in Cuba are open, there is a shortage of clergy, forcing one priest to minister to several congregations.

Voice of America, which operates worldwide program services similar to Radio Marti, broadcasts a Mass in Polish for Catholics in Poland and a Ukrainian service on Easter, according to VOA spokeswoman Elizabeth D. Conklin.

After extensive discussion of Radio Marti, the House agreed to an amendment cutting Radio Marti's funds from the $11.2 million the Reagan administration requested to $8.5 million, the same amount Congress approved last year for fiscal 1985.

(Peter Walsh, DX Australia, Feb 1985) From the first manned flight of Alan Shepherd, VOA has given the world live commentaries of the launching and splashdown of all space flights and in some cases, the VOA stayed on air with coverage worldwide of an entire space mission. But how times change. For the first time in my life, I have been unable to listen to a launching or touchdown of an American manned space flight due to military security reasons. Let us hope this never happens again. We must all write the VOA and express our disappointment. It would be interesting to find out whether the VOA will put to air the many scathing letters it is bound to receive owing to the lack of a broadcast

gh: On VOA's CRITIC'S CHOICE, Sun Sept 29, The Dusenbery Family Singers, from Houma, Louisiana.

gh: I have good reason to believe that Radio Martí has secretly doubled (at least) the power from Marathon on 1180 kHz from 50 to 100 kW--signals are much stronger than before in the Keys. As late as Aug. 8 in a QSL letter to Richard A D'Angelo, PA, the Chief of Technical Operations Paul P Schleisman continued to volunteer a power of 50 kW for this; UTC sked on SW changes Sept 29 to: 0930-12 6075, 12-1415 9590, 1415-1730 11815, 2030-23 11930, 23-03 9660 kHz. D.C. City Paper, Aug 30 reports that the Cuban American National Foundation is now promoting a TV Martí to emanate from the Keys. The Nation, Aug 17/24 p 106 tells how VOA 'boosted' broadcasts after KAL007 incident.

NDXE Global Radio (via Scott Nelson, Murry Beasley, Erich Schulman) 705 2nd Avenue • Opelika, Alabama 36801 USA

Due to some equipment delivery date problems, beyond our control, we will not be on-the-air as planned in September. We are hoping for a Spring, 1986 sign-on date, pending equipment delivery.

We want you to know how much we all appreciate you writing to NDXE with your programming and marketing suggestions. They have all been very helpful to the staff here at NDXE. Plans are proceeding on schedule for construction.

Below is a tenative frequency schedule for NDXE as applied for at the International Telecommunications Union. NDXE will receive its actual frequencies at a later date and they will be passed on to you as they come in from the ITU.

UTC	SERVICE	MHz	Meter Band
0000-0300	European	9 & 11	31 & 25
0900-1200	Pacific	6	49
1400-1800	European	17 & 21	16 & 15
1400-1800	North American	15	25
1800-2300	North American	15	19
2300-0900	South American	9 & 11	31 & 25

NDXE programming will be very unique to the HF spectrum and we know you will all enjoy hearing this new "international mass appeal" format developed for NDXE by Mr. Gene Taylor, former President and General Manager of WLS in Chicago. Mr. Taylor has joined NDXE as Director of Broadcasts. You may write for a sample program tape by sending $10.00 US dollars or International Postal Money Order made to the order of NDXE Global Radio, P.O. Box 569, Opelika, AL 36801. We also have available NDXE license plates for $10.00, NDXE Sun Visors for $10,00 and two NDXE Cups for $10.00 each. You may obtain these from the same address above.

THE AMBIVALENCE OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S attitude toward the South African government is reflected in instructions given to Radio Free Europe. According to the Flora Lewis column of 8/8, an internal memo was issued indicating how on-air people are to handle the South African story: "two key points" are to be emphasized:

1) "Any system founded on inequality before the law and willful violation of basic human rights is abhorrent to us. This is true regardless of the political coloring of the oppressive regime, and regardless of the criteria upon which the discriminatory practices rest, be they race, religion, class, ethnic origin or whatever. Such shaky foundations undermine the security of the entire polity as the South African leadership will sooner or later have to recognize."

Ah yes; verily, yes; ah yes; ah, yes indeed! But then there follows a little moral distinction on the basis of which the Pretoria regime isn't all that bad:

2)"However wicked apartheid may be, South Africa, unlike the U.S.S.R., does not constitute a menace to the free world, and its system does not require aggression against foreign countries to assure its survival.* Pretoria has intervened in neighboring states to remove threats to its own borders,** but it has not tried to export apartheid."

On the basis of this, sanctions against Nicaragua, but not SA, are justified. "A similar contrast illustrates the reasons behind American policy toward Cuba and Vietnam, on the one hand, and Chile and Paraguay on the other."

Thus US policy seems to be: Any immorality, however "abhorrent", is tolerable so long as it occurs within the borders of a nation that poses no perceived threat to US interests - may even be helpful in pursuing these interests.

*Any nation-state will do whatever it feels it must in order to insure its survival. The USAs (both of them) will do so as well as the USSR. Any nation, whatever its social system, will be as aggressive as it has to be in order to survive (& prosper) - national survival being the summum bonuum. (A nation-state, effectively, is the power structure within that state.)

**As per Soviet actions - when viewed from their perspective - in Eastern Europe & Afghanistan? (Loren Cox, KY)

RUSSIAN BROADCAST SCHEDULE (CET)
(For UTC subtract 1 hour Oct-Mar; 2 hours Apr-Sep)

EFFECTIVE: 14 JUNE 1985

RADIO LIBERTY

	MON/TUE	TUE/WED	WED/THU	THU/FRI	FRI/SAT	SAT/SUN	SUN/MON
17:10	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	EMB AFGH
17:30	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	SPORT	SPORT
17:54	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK
18:10	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT
18:30	LABOR	ECON	RYTT	DIA	EEJ	POC/SIB*	USAT
19:00	WT	WT	WT	WT	WT	SU	HR
19:30						POW	SIGNAL
19:54						REL TALK	
20:10	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE
20:30	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT
21:10	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	MOD WOM
21:30	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	SIGNAL	E&P
22:10	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	EMB AFGH
22:30	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	SPORT	SPORT
22:54	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK
23:10	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT
23:30	R&S	RITMW	W&L	JUDAISM	COR	NBBA	RITMW
00:10	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE
00:30	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT
01:10	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	MOD WOM
01:30	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	SIGNAL	E&P
02:10	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	EMB AFGH
02:30	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	POW	SPORT
02:54	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK
03:10	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDST	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT
03:30	LABOR	ECON	RYTT	DIA	EEJ	POC	USAT
04:10	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE
04:30	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT
05:10	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	MOD WOM
05:30	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	SIGNAL	E&P
06:10	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	CHURCH	EMB AFGH
06:30	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	SERVICE	SPORT
06:54	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK		REL TALK
07:10	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT
07:30	R&S	RITMW	W&L	JUDAISM	COR	NBBA	RITMW
08:10	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE
08:30	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT
09:10	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	CHURCH	MOD WOM
09:30	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	SERVICE	E&P
10:10	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	EMB AFGH
10:30	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	SPORT	SPORT
10:54	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK
11:10	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT
11:30	LABOR	ECON	RYTT	DIA	EEJ	POC	USAT
12:10	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE
12:30	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT
13:10	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	HR	MOD WOM
13:30	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	E&P	SIGNAL	E&P
14:10	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	EMB AFGH
14:30	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	PANORAMA	POW	SPORT
14:54	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK	REL TALK
15:10	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT	SAMIZDAT
15:30	R&S	RITMW	W&L	JUDAISM	COR	NBBA	RITMW
16:10	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE	CULTURE
16:30	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT	TAMIZDAT

NEWS EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

*ALTERNATE WEEKS

COR = THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUS' 1000-ЛЕТИЕ КРЕЩЕНИЯ РУСИ

CULTURE = CULTURAL, FATES, TIMES КУЛЬТУРА, СУДЬБЫ, ВРЕМЯ

DIA = DEMOCRACY IN ACTION ДЕМОКРАТИЯ В ДЕЙСТВИИ

E&P = EVENTS AND PEOPLE СОБЫТИЯ И ЛЮДИ

ECON = ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD ЭКОНОМИКА СОВРЕМЕННОГО МИРА

EEJ = EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL ВОСТОЧНОЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ

EMB AFGH = EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN СРАЖАЮЩИЙСЯ АФГАНИСТАН

HR = HUMAN RIGHTS ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА

MOD WOM = MODERN WOMAN СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ЖЕНШИНА

NBBA = NOT BY BREAD ALONE НЕ ХЛЕБОМ ЕДИНЫМ

POC = PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM ПРОБЛЕМЫ КОММУНИЗМА

POW = PANORAMA OF THE WEEK ПАНОРАМА НЕДЕЛИ

REL&SCI = RELIGION AND SCIENCE РЕЛИГИЯ И НАУКА

REL TALK = RELIGIOUS TALK ДУХОВНАЯ БЕСЕДА

RITMW = RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD РЕЛИГИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ

RYTT = RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW РОССИЯ ВЧЕРА, СЕГОДНЯ, ЗАВТРА

SAMIZDAT = DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE ДОКУМЕНТЫ И ЛЮДИ

SCIENCE = PANORAMA OF SCIENCE ПАНОРАМА НАУКИ

SIB = SIBERIAN FATES СИБИРСКИЕ СУДЬБЫ

SPORT = THE WORLD OF SPORT В МИРЕ СПОРТА

SU = SOVIET UNION РАДИОЖУРНАЛ "СОВЕТСКИЙ СОЮЗ: СОБЫТИЯ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ, СУЖДЕНИЯ"

TAMIZDAT = FROM THE OTHER SHORE С ДРУГОГО БЕРЕГА

USAT = THE USA TODAY СОЕДИНЕННЫЕ ШТАТЫ СЕГОДНЯ

W&L = THE WAY AND THE LIFE ПУТЬ И ЖИЗНЬ

WT = THE WORLD TODAY МИР СЕГОДНЯ

gh: Matt Bell advises that WRNO has been running a 4-part series in French (Cajun) during September (which I publicized in advance on WORLD OF RADIO; it was not revealed in time for RIB 102), VOIX DE LA LOUISIANE, Sats 1830 on 15420, GMT Suns 0030 on 9852.5 (now 7355) if not preëmpted for football. The final one, Sept 28, is a conversation with J J Caillier, radio announcer, businessman, and promoter of Zydeco music; host is Pete Bergeron of KRVS, Lafayette. Almost every week thru early Dec there will be Saturday night football games making it impossible to air WORLD OF RADIO GMT Sun at 0130...

(Tim Hendel, vacationing in Holley NY, Aug 17) I've been listening to KCBI in the afternoons, bothered by splatter from BBC-Sackville 11775, very strong here, until 1709, then in the clear, but KCBI strength is only moderate, not as strong as WYFR or Moscow via Cuba, a little further up the band. KCBI's talkshow at 1705 is worthwhile listening. I am an old hard-core liberal, and as such I think it is important to know what the opposition is saying. KCBI has had some amazing people on, and to think--they used to call us militants.

gh: Radio Earth was missing from KCBI Sept. 8, but I caught part of an announcement promising that they would be back next week; a tape delivery problem, I suppose. Unfortunately, RE has not provided any specific content each week for the 3-hour block at 1800 Sundays on 11790. Another group trip to

Curaçao is again being promoted, Dec. 8-15, departing both from NY Kennedy and Miami, for US$425 per person, double occupancy (+$50 from NY), (+$155 single), including airfare, hotel, breakfast,misc. Full info from Radio Earth, Box 321, Chicago IL 60666; (312) 492-9300 during business hours.

(FCC Press Release, Sept. 9) The Federal Communications Commission monitoring network is continuing to investigate and fine illegal radio operators on a number of frequencies. Through long distance direction finding, unlicensed 'pirate' radio operations have been identified near the following cities: Richmond VA, Charlottesville VA, Staunton VA, Youngstown OH, Miami FL, Orlando FL, Minneapolis MN, Washington DC, Louisville KY, Waterbury CT, Newark DE, Grand Rapids MI, Lansing MI, San Francisco CA, Arkansas City KS, Fort Smith AR. The operation of unlicensed radio stations is in direct violation of FCC rules and regulations. Their operation may endanger life and property by causing harmful interference to licensed radio operations. One such pirate station identified as "KRZY" in Arkansas was located and inspected on March 9, 1985. As a result of the inspection, a $1000 Notice of Apparent Liability was issued for unlicensed and out-of-band operation. The same operator soon returned to the air and on August 19, under the direction of Asst. US Atty. Steven Snider of Fort Smith, US marshals accompanied by an agent from the FCC district office in Dallas, served a warrant and seized transmitting equipment used by the radio operator. The search and seizure resulted from a close-in DF to his residence on August 16, at which time the station was identified as "KBBR" and was on 7440 kHz. If convicted of operating an unlicensed radio station, the operator faces a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment, a fine up to $10,000 and possible forfeiture of their radio equipment to the US government. Persons having information that would assist the FCC in their effort to locate and close down pirate radio stations should contact: Engineer-in-Charge, FCC, P O Box 1588, Grand Island NE 68802-1588. Phone (308) 382-4296.

(Electronic Media, Sept. 9 via Tom Gavaras MN) Adds that "Captain Crazy" of KRZY & KBBR was Russell Rierson of Boonesville AR; another unnamed unlicensed station allegedly operated by Liam Ryan of Kirkwood MO has also been busted.

(George Zeller, Cleveland OH) Joel Rose, host of the WWWE-1100 afternoon drivetime show, did a special on pirate radio August 15 at 1900. I was studio guest and Jack in the Green from Radio Woodland International was a guest via phone from his clandestine QTH somewhere in a national park. We also took listener calls and discussed shortwave listening in general.

(Loren Cox, KY) Tried some more of the talk on 'WE LIKE SEX', (890) Sunday evening and caught the porno movie review (ma che!). The unit of critical approval is the "screw" - the best flicks meriting a full screw, lesser ones a half-screw, etc. Guess that's easier than using the Hustler 'peter meter' on radio - the status of which w'd have to be described / Virtually all 'porno' flicks a very poor & limited utilization of the possibilities of erotic depiction. No reason why the merging of genitals cannot be shown being of a piece (no pun intended) with human caring loving interaction (or maybe I'm just an old romantic /). Still have doubts about the efficacity, ethicality of sex/psychological counseling by radio.

U S S R (Loren Cox, KY) & something of a surprise to hear / the Soviet radio playing /that degenerate Capitalist ditty / "Putt'n' on the Ritz" / with its highly unproletarian sentiments / during REQUEST SHOW 5/6/85 - & what about V Pozner's MCing that rock concert? /

(Ivan Grishin, Aug DX Ontario) Radio Moscow has devoted a lot of airtime to the World Festival of Youth and Students, currently being held in Moscow. FESTIVAL SPECIAL is being broadcast daily at 2230 0030 and 0230 UTC. It gives highlights of the day's activities, featuring 'in the street' interviews with various participants. On July 28, co-host Natalia Stephanova was describing the opening ceremonies and became so excited she blurted out "Everyone is having a hell of a good time." Such spontaneity is great to hear from Radio Moscow. By the way, I wonder if Natalia is any relation to former RM QSL verifier Mrs Eugenia Stephanova? Possibly her daughter?

V I E T N A M (Michael Harla, NJ) After several attempts to hear the Voice of Vietnam, I finally caught most of the 1900 UTC broadcast on 15010, June 17. They were running a contest at the time. I was unable to hear what the prizes were, but it's unlikely there will be many winners--not with questions such as: "What are the five victories won by C P Vietnam since its founding?" Maybe Ian McFarland could coach them on contest running. Have also tried 1330 transmission without success.

(Erich Schulman, Oak Ridge TN) RIB-102 listed the address of Paredon Records incorrectly; it's P O Box 11260, Oakland CA 94611. Although most of their discs are of pro-Communist nature, they are worth checking out. The service is fast and prices are about average. I've had only one problem doing business with them, but it was resolved with virtually no difficulty. [both the San Francisco and the Oakland addresses appear on printed material, but apparently Oakland is more current. -gh]

DOMESTIC INFORMATION AND ASSOCIATED LISTENING

EDITED BY: Kraig W. Krist, 6200 Wilson Blvd., Apt 1019, Falls Church, VA 22044. Editor comments appas (KWK).

CHANGES AT WWWE-1100(Cleveland OH) and WJW-850(Cleveland OH)(Charles Weiss South Euclid OH) between the time I sent the info on 3WE and the Cleveland AM stations, a major change occurred. Hopefully I'll explain this in simplest form. WWWE and WJW "switched". The staff from WJW moved to WWWE with their NEWS/TALK format. Meanwhile all of 3WE's staff were let go and all new people moved to 850 -- now called WRMR.(KWK:confirmed. IDs as "The new WRMR.") They play "easy listening" music such as Striesand, Mathis, Sinatra, etc. Pete Franklin remains at 3WE, but his show has been cut -- now from 6:30 to 10:30 p.m. The CAVS and INDIANS also remain, and now the BROWNS are there also. By the way, when a conflict between the BROWNS and INDIANS arises, the BROWNS will be on WDOK-102.1 FM (Cleveland OH), and when the INDIANS and the CAVS conflict, the INDIANS will go to WDOK.

FOLLOW-UP CONCERNING MW IN OKLAHOMA CITY(John Norfolk Oklahoma City, OK) KCNN-1340 has abandoned its NEWS and TALK format as of August 5. According to a news report on KWTV-channel 9, the station fired all but four of its staff members and resumed simulcasting sister station KXXY-96.1 FM (or KXY-FM -- they confusingly use both). The report did not say if there was a change of call letters. By the way, COX CABLE's public access CHANNEL 19 carries KEBC LATE NIGHT from midnight to 3 AM, which is a simulcast of that station, but with live video as well. KEBC-94.7 FM and KXXY-96.1 FM are both COUNTRY.

KMOX RADIO - "THE VOICE OF ST. LOUIS"(1120)(Jim Butler Director Technical Operations KMOX) one of America's most modern and technically advanced radio facilities, is located in the beautiful Gateway Tower Building, home of CBS in St. Louis, in the shadow of the dramatic 630 foot Gateway to the West Arch. More people listen to KMOX Radio than to any other station in the area. The booming 50,000 watt signal of KMOX is heard in 45 states, Canada and Mexico. The station's programming of TOTAL INFORMATION, SPORTS, and NEWS featuring top radio talent has made "The Voice of St. Louis" the favorite spot on the dial. KMOX has been broadcasting for over 40 years and is owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

PRO FOOTBALL CLEVELAND BROWNS WWWE-1100(Cleveland OH)(see CHANGES AT WWWE... above for additional information); ST. LOUIS CARDINALS KMOX-1120(St. Louis MO); WASHINGTON REDSKINS WMAL-630(Washington DC) and WRVA-1140(Richmond VA)

FOCUS ON CLEVELAND, OH FM STATIONS(Charles Weiss)88.3 WBWC COLLEGE; 88.7 WUJC COLLEGE; 89.3 WCSB ECLECTIC; 89.7 WKSU PUBLIC; 90.3 WCPN PUBLIC; 91.1 WRUW DIVERSIFIED; 92.3 WRQC CURRENT HITS; 93.1 WZAK URBAN CONTEMPORARY; 94.9 WDBN EASY LISTENING; 95.5 WCLV CLASSICAL; 96.5 WKDD ROCK 'N' ROLL; 97.5 WONE ADULT ROCK; 98.1 WTOF RELIGION; 98.5 WGCL CURRENT HITS; 99.5 WGAR COUNTRY; 100.1 WNIR TALK; 100.7 WMMS ROCK 'N' ROLL; 102.1 WDOK EASY LISTENING; 103.3 WCRF RELIGION; 104.1 WQAL EASY LISTENING; 104.9 WZLE INSPIRATIONAL; 105.7 ADULT CONTEMPORARY; 106.5 WLTF ADULT CONTEMPORARY; 107.3 WBEA CONTEMPORARY HITS; 107.9 WDMT URBAN CONTEMPORARY

NPR BUSINESS(Jacqueline Trescott Washington Post)In order to keep its weekend edition of ALL THINGS CONSIDERED and its arts and performance programs on the air in fiscal 1986, NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO is developing a temporary purchase plan for its 251 stations to buy them directly for the first time. Although 85 percent of the stations carry the weekend news show and 98 percent carry some arts programs, they refused to allocate NPR an additional $1.2 million it requested for fiscal 1986, and asked instead for the individual program costs--which should be completed next week. All contracts between NPR and the CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING, including those for news and arts programs, expire Sept. 30. This plan was prompted by CPB's approval of only $11.3 million for these services instead of an NPR bare-bones request for $12.5 million. NPR's broad last week approved a $22 million budget for fiscal 1986, an increase of slightly under $1 million for fiscal 1985. While extremely conscious of belt-tightening, the stations did vote to kick in $270,000 for partial cost-of-living increases for the NPR staff.

MARVIN'S MOVE(Jacqueline Trescott Washington Post) WNAV-1430(Annapolis MD) has cut back Marvin Mandel's daily show(MORNING MAGAZINE WITH MARVIN MANDEL) to Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9:30 to 10 a.m. in preparation for a new show the former Maryland governor will be doing Sundays on WHFS-99.1 FM(Bethesda MD). WNAV is also carrying President Reagan's RADIO ADDRESS each Saturday at 12:05 p.m., as well as the DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE at 1:05 p.m.

PIRATES(August 1985 SPEEDXGRAM via Dave Robertson, WA) KWJC-1580 North Spokane, WA pirate with POP and DISCO music, announcement claims 92.1 FM also, on for 2 months., schedule is 0130 - 0700v UTC.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS(Jacqueline Trescott Washington Post) WTOP-1500(Washington DC) is now carrying VIEWPOINT with New York Gov. Mario Cuomo and former Tennessee senator Howard Baker, weekdays at 2:41 p.m. The MUTUAL RADIO program alternates the Cuomo and Baker perspectives. The ALL-NEWS station is also featuring The Associated Press' NEWSWEEK ON-AIR, an hour-long look at the latest issue of the magazine every Sunday at 9 p.m. Still on the air is FACE-OFF with Sens. Robert Dole(R-Kan.) and Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) at 8:52 a.m. daily.

Well, so much for this month. Until next month 73.

DRUK YUL'S VOICE ON SHORTWAVE

by Sudipto Ghose and Prodyut Banerjee, Indian DX Club International, in Asian DX Review

Druk Yul, the land of the thunder dragon, the country known to the world as the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan, lies in the heart of the vast Himalayas. On all sides awesome natural barriers separate it from the neighbouring countries of China and India. Secluded by the highest mountain ranges of the world, it is not surprising that over the long centuries of its history, Bhutan remained a land little known to the outside world. Those who did come in during the early days--Buddhist missionaries, lamas and monks, occasional explorers or officials of the British Empire--did not find the journey an easy one. Those who came back brought with them tales of receptions, friendly behaviour, strange customs and legends, breathtaking scenery and rugged mountains.

The 20th century proved to be a turning point in the history of Bhutan. In 1907 the hereditary monarchy was established, uniting the country under a strong central authority for the first time. In 1949 a treaty of friendship was signed with India. Within the next few decades Bhutan emerged as a developing country with large projects in all fields--new roads, hydro power schemes, schools, hospitals, mechanised farming and small scale industries--and the modernisation moves on. Yet Bhutan remains a profoundly traditional and religious society where the progress of the present is beautifully synthesized with the rich and valued heritage of the past.

Given the geographic isolation of many of Bhutan's regions, it is not surprising to find that a large number of dialects have come into existence. Dzongkha has become the official language as it is the most widely used. This is similar to Tibetan and is written in classical Uᵕan script. Nepali is widely used, particularly in the southern foothills. However, this dialect is officially known as Lhotsam. In Eastern Bhutan, Sherchopkha, yet another dialect, finds prominence.

The journey from Calcutta to Thimpu was an arduous one. We moved to the New Jalpaiguri station (popularly known as the NJP) which is a junction of all the three gauges of railways in one station. Then we went to Siliguri town bus stop by rickshaw. After booking the seats in Druk Transport Service which ply buses between Siliguri and the border town of Phutsholing, we looked for Mr Swapan Kumar Ghosh, the first reporter of NYAB Radio to the outside world (see Sweden Calling DXers bulletin no. 1257, dated 1 August 1973), who used to stay in Siliguri; but he had already left with no forwarding address. We then boarded a bus for Phuntsholing and reached there after four hours of journey through the Terai Dooars Forest region. By this time we had covered about 800 km in 24 hours. We put up in a hotel for the night and moved on by bus early next morning to Thimphu, which was about 175 km away. The winding mountain road consisting of all conceivable road marks, such as hair-pin bend, or zigzag turn, was covered in 8 hours.

We entered Bhutan at the Jaigaon border outpost of the Indian state of West Bengal. On the Bhutanese side the town is known as Phuntsholing. From here the roads wind north around the densely forested north-south ridge of the Himalayas and heads to Thimpu valley. Occasionally we passed tiny villages, mostly set up near the road, but in many areas placed far away on steep slopes with no conceivable form of roads connecting them. How long would the people out there take to reach their nearest post office? Or do they need one anyhow? We wonder.

We stayed at Thimpu for about two days and our only pursuit being to explore Radio NYAB, we did not have much time to see the country. Perhaps some day we would go there just for that!

Thimpu is a tiny city where everybody knows about Radio NYAB, so we did not have any problem finding the way. A comfortable ten minutes walk from the city centre up the main road "Norzin Lam" brings you to the end of the town. Here a little way up stands the studio, a modest two-storey building -- "Radio Broadcasting Division of the Ministry of Communications & Tourism" says an inconspicuous signboard above the main door.

The ground floor has a small office and a very simple recording room. The top floor houses a large room named the "Preparation Room", a small office of the Deputy Director and the main broadcasting studio. The preparation room is the centre of activity for the staff and here the different program segments are made up.

Radio NYAB's studio is simple and cozy. A table panel holds two microphones, a mixer and two Hitachi tape decks. All these occupy one corner of the soundproof room--and that's all. Well, almost all because we must mention an interesting wall ensemble--a big map of Bhutan with the places marked by tiny coloured flags and an LED to locate Thimpu. The LED glows only when the station is on the air!!!

Left on your own, from this place, it is quite difficult to locate the transmitter/antenna site. The only unconvincing clue seems to be a length of black poly-ethylene conduit pipe that hangs out from the roof and goes to a Hamilton pole nearby and then vanishes into the ground!

The fact is that Radio NYAB never had a transmitter of their own. From its very first broadcast on the 11th November of 1973 it has been using the facilities provided by the Wireless Department of Bhutan, the country's civil telecommunications authority. This civil wireless station is located another 100 metres up the slope from the studio building and its backyard farm of several dipole antennæ becomes conspicuous only when you go very near the place. We did have a very quick look at the transmitter on Sunday, thanks to their technical personnel.

The transmitter in use for Radio NYAB was made by the Bharat Electronics Ltd., with French collabo-

ration. It is very similar to the BC-610 of World War II vintage. Essentially a military wireless telegraphy unit, it consists of complete stages of the full transmitter in a single stack. The power output stage uses Philips QE-4 valves. These are rated for 400 watts output. However, the technicians run it at about 200 watts due to the old age of the transmitter. They do not have any suppression of power. The main unit can also be remotely controlled from a unit nearby. For monitoring the quality of the radiated signal they use one RCA AR-88 installed in the same room. The signals come from the studio through the coax cable, which is placed underground to pass a road safely.

The antennæ in use for the broadcast are two dipoles hanging from four steel masts which are guyed at the back yard. They also hold several other dipoles for the purpose of civil wireless. However, the antennæ matching unit of the transmitter recommends 23 metres and 33 metres of inverted Ls only. Is there any mismatch?

The age (and wear) has perhaps struck the worst in the frequency control of the transmitter. Essentially a crystal-controlled unit, it is now tuned to its operating frequency by a variable frequency oscillator because the crystals have gone kaput. They did have a frequency meter but that too has failed. "Nowadays it is only approximate," their technician explained. So all that guessing about purposeful variations to escape utilities is wrong, eh? Not quite; they are aware of CW utilities and now that they are "approximate" they do try for a clear channel!

The changeover to 3395 kHz sometime in July 1984 was again due to technical problems and this sudden change cost Radio NYAB quite a sizable portion of their home listeners (and DXers, hi!) Nowadays even Thimphu inhabitants complain of poor reception, on the new channel, as per their station personnel. Our own survey (done during our bus journey) showed that most people outside Thimphu knew only about the Sunday broadcast.

The transmitter draws its power from the city mains supply which is from a small hydro power plant nearby. This is yet another handicap for the station. At present Bhutan has a severe power shortage and power cuts in Thimphu are not uncommon. Naturally, Radio NYAB also suffers from unscheduled breaks in transmission. They do have a small generator nearby as back-up, but that is only operated after the power has gone off and takes quite some time to come into action.

The present schedule of the station is: Wednesdays & Fridays on 3395 kHz (variable) at 1100-1230 UTC in Dzongkha, 1230-1300 Sherchopkha, 1300-1330 Lhotsam, 1330-1400 English. Sundays on 7040v at 0600-0730 in Dzongkha, 0730-0800 in Sherchopkha, 0800-0830 in Lhotsam, 0830-0900 English.

The present dismal situation makes the staff of Radio NYAB all the more excited about their big future, and they really look forward to it. The proposed 50 kW shortwave transmitter (not 60 kW as previously reported) from India is expected to be installed by the end of 1987. This complex would be placed on top of the mountain that slopes up the western side of the city; the present transmitter is at the bottom of this slope. The site has already been surveyed and initial roadwork begun. The power for this transmitter will be supplied by the giant "Chukha Hydel Power Plant" that is nearly complete. [I have been changing "hydel" to "hydro" but now I suppose "hydel" is the local abbreviation for hydro-electric, actually making more sense than "hydro" which especially in Canada is synonymous with electricity even tho it literally means nothing more than water -gh]. So hopefully we can look forward to regular broadcasts in early 1988, and surely that will be daily transmission!

Now, here is a surprise scoop! Radio NYAB is expecting a 5 kW SW transmitter to go on the air sometime towards the end of this year! An order has already been placed with Harris-Gates (USA) and the set-up is expected very soon. A small house near the wireless station is ready for the transmitter but no antenna set-up was visible. Both the Deputy Director and the Program Officer confirmed that this one would go into operation as soon as it is ready and later become a standby, once the 50 kW steps in. Moreover, this one will be an exclusive transmitter for Radio NYAB.

Even with all the limitations, the station has ticked on for 10 long years. Some of the staff members have stayed on since its beginning while a few have moved out, and associated with this long history and perhaps the most familiar to DXers is Ms. Louise Dorji. She is the Deputy Director of the station and a very busy person, especially on days when the station goes on the air. Yes, she is also the verie-signer of all our reception reports. If you have been lucky enough to log this station and QSL it, take it from us, your letters have become a proud possession of the station, each carefully filed. All this, because of her own personal interest. Another equally delightful person to talk to is the station's program officer, Mr. Tashi Dorji. Trained with the ABC, BBC and with some European broadcasters, he would be responsible personality in the coming years. We were lucky to have a useful conversation with him.

We did have a quick look at the QSL register of the station. We found that the station had issued about 60 numbered QSL cards to date. The reports came in from all over the world, like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Japan, West Germany, England, Austria, Netherlands, USA, South America and Sweden. The first numbered QSL card was issued to the Canadian DXer Mr Gregg A Calkin on 5th August 1976 for his report on 8th December 1974. Mr Calkin, then posted at Islamabad, Pakistan. We found many familiar names in the QSL register. However, the first QSL letter was found to be issued to Mr Sudipto Ghose on 17th October 1974 for a report on program/transmission dated 4th August 1974. We asked about the QSL policy of the station and were advised that all reports were answered by them. However, they only verify the reports that have details of about 15 minutes of programs and they are very strict

about this. They appreciate taped reports and all letters should be sent in registered cover to exclude the chances of non-delivery. Return postage is not required but is appreciated. They have a very small staff and it may take some months before the report is verified. All QSL cards are looked after by the Deputy Director Ms. Louise Dorji.

Programming is simple and twofold--public service and entertainment. Local news, news about the king, chronological and religious events, employment news are all absolutely necessary items to the people living in a country where geography and language form awesome barriers. Entertainment is an immediate second. Although Western pop and Hindi film song cassettes together with cheap portable tape players have come into the lives of these simple people, folk songs and religious chants still remain popular and, unfortunately, rare. This is more so with the Dzongkha language. Radio NYAB's own collection consists of recordings done at important dance festivals and this is quite a marvellous feat. The English segment also follows the same format, though lately full-length feature programs and interviews have been introduced to cater to an audience which is also steadily opening up to the ideas of the outside world.

For a station of this size and simplicity, its service to the country, we feel, is quite amazing.

We have plans to visit Bhutan again when the new transmitters are inaugurated. Maybe we can trek to some distant hamlet at that time and engage in some real DX that may be available in this mountain kingdom. Till then, Tashi Delek (best wishes) from Sudipto Ghose and Prodyut Banerjee.

*Latest monitoring shows large scale drift--Sundays on 6788 instead of 7040, Wednesdays and Fridays on 3320 instead of 3395 (Banerjee) [for the uninitiated, NYAB stands for National Youth Association of Bhutan, the original operator of the station -gh]

[A 17.10.74 verification letter to Ghose from Dorji listed these staff members: Director General Phentok Fury; Programme in Charge [sic] Karma Dorji. Radio Technician Tenzin Dorji; Asst. Radio Technician Kuenley Dorji. Research, Thinlay Penjore; Announcer (Bhut.) Sherab Wangchuk; (Eng.) Louise & Brigitta Dorji; Southern Bhutan, D K Chettri; Outside Broadcasts N Gurung.

bhutan SPECIAL REPORT

SCHOOL OF THE AIR & ROYAL FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE

by Adrian Peterson, Radio Monitors International via WDXC Contact

Many years ago, I drove an old Model A Ford into the outback mining city of Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia. While there, I visited the ABC mediumwave station 2NB and the commercial MW station 2BH. Another station I visited and certainly the most interesting of them all, was the Broken Hill unit of the Royal Flying Doctor Service. This station, originally VK85K and now VJC, is located on the edge of the city, and has its own airstrip for the Flying Doctor aircraft.

Throughout Australia, 13 centres have been established for the Flying Doctor Service, and each is equipped with several radio transmitters and receivers for two-way communication with their aircraft, and with outpost stations in their area.

Originally, the Flying Doctor service was intended for emergency communication, but it soon became adapted to general communication for telephone calls, telegrams and messages. Each morning and afternoon there is a gala session in which the womenfolk of the outback get on the air and just talk to each other.

In 1954, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II addressed the entire Flying Doctor Service network throughout Australia from VJC, the Broken Hill base, and thus the Flying Doctor Service became the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

Following a successful usage in Alice Springs, the Broken Hill station introduced a "School of the Air" in 1956, in which teachers teach their pupils, using outback radio as their classroom. Before school begins, the kids talk to each other, just like in the school playground, but in this case they chatter away over their own radio transmitter. When it is time for school to begin, a tone signal silences the radio chatter.

Each homestead and outpost throughout the outback areas of Australia has its own transceiver which is capable of talking to the nearest base in the Royal Flying Doctor Service. The Broken Hill base, for example, has more than 1000 outpost transceivers in its network, and the callsigns are in the series VL2, VL4, VL5, VL8 and VL9, with 2 or 3 letters following the number. The transmitter output of the transceiver is generally in the range of 20-50 watts, in SSB mode, hence the strange sound of the music over the air. The network is arranged in such a way that both the RFDS and the School of the Air can use the same facilities without interrupting each other's services.

If you should ever hear the School of the Air, on 8150 kHz during the Australian daytime, a reception report addressed to Box 463, Broken Hill might just produce a very interesting QSL card.

SONY CRF-330K RECEIVER FOR SALE, asking $1200; in excellent condition. Write me if interested (Robert C Clark, 5430 Markwood Ln, Houston TX 77053; as of August 15)

RADIO EQUIPMENT FORUM

Do Do Doerle ? ?

conducted by Loren Cox Jr.
1106 Cleveland Ave., Lexington, KY 40505

THERE ARE TWO MEANINGLESS QUESTIONS: "What is the meaning of life?" and "What is the best receiver?" - meaningless because, "objectively, neither has any existence" (Freud: "Letter to Marie Bonaparte"). No, Siggy warn't talkin' about radios, but about the meaning - and value - of life; but it is equally true that "the best radio" does not objectively exist. "Better" and "worse" are acceptable descriptions as one radio is judged relative to another in regard to specific (measurable) performance characteristics: sensitivity, dynamic range, stability, selectivity, audio fidelity - but I think we may safely say there is no one radio that is superior to all other radios in regard to every performance characteristic and operational feature. Presumably there can be "the best receiver" for a particular, limited application, e.g. CW Morse reception, or hi-fidelity "broadcast band" reception, but not for every conceivable use to which a radio could be put. What most SWLs want in a radio is the one which will provide the best combination of performance parameters and operational features, making possible "DXing" as well as enjoyable program listening. The manufacturers of Ham/SWL receivers, trying to be all things to all possible radio users, can do no more, it seems, than come up with a mish-mash of compromises. The Ham - and the DXing SWL - want selectivity; the program listener wants good audio fidelity: the manufacturer tries to have it a bit of both ways, fully satisfying no one.

But if there is no "best receiver" - best for every listening application - there are, nonetheless, today, some good ones, in various price ranges, from which a prospective purchaser may select. The "best receiver" is the one YOU like the best from among those within the price range you feel you can afford. And that, ultimately, will be a SUBJECTIVE judgement. Indeed, an "indefinable something" may take precedence over more rational criteria of receiver desirability. Despite the technical sophistication some of us may like to think we have, aesthetics - the physical appearance of a receiver - may influence our selection. And what's wrong with one of your reasons for liking a radio being that you simply enjoy looking at it? And if a box looks like it will "do the job" certainly that enhances the impression that it does. Vide the "military styling" introduced by Kenwood. Of course there has to be some level of performance commensurate with the pleasing appearance. Obviously, after reading the advertisements (mostly puffery) and then the reviews (or hearing reviews on the DX/media programs), the next desirable step in selecting a receiver should be by means of some actual listening with it (preferably at your own QTH). Side by side comparisons with other receivers that "look good" or seem to be the most likely possibilities for you would be the best decision making procedure - unfortunately not often possible. But should it be, your choice will not necessarily be the unit "expert" opinion would suggest to be the better choice. A gentleman (whose name I failed to write down and have stupidly forgotten) called me from San Diego (pse write or call again) saying that he had selected the R2000 over the R71A, tho' the reviewers have shown a slight favouritism toward the latter: but he - as we all should - made his decision; the R2000 impressed him as the better performer.

If you like your radio, if you enjoy using it, if it is performing in a manner sufficiently satisfactory for your listening interests, don't be concerned because someone puts it down for its deficiencies - which you probably recognize but can contend with. We would all like "something better" in regard to this or that area of receiver performance or operation. But to want that receiver which is the best receiver from every conceivable standpoint is to want what has not been, nor is, nor ere shall be - at least for those of us who must be content to do our radio listening in Plato's Cave.

* *

James J Halsema, Pa: Although the Sony ICF-2002 is much easier on batteries than the 2001, any direct digital readout receiver uses them up fairly quickly. Few hotels lack electric power. The next time Kenneth Edelstein (RIB 100, p. 37) ventures abroad with his 2002 he should take along an AC adaptor with a 110/220 v. input and a 6 v. DC output thru a Sony type plug, plus adaptor plugs for the round AC outlets used in many countries. (Caution: the British use a larger round plug than anyone else.) The 110 v. variety are readily obtainable in the U.S. but cannot be used in most parts of the world outside North America, Japan and some parts of Italy without a transformer. I use a Sanyo dual voltage model 6CV240B, which was considerably cheaper than the one Sony sells. Users of radios without external power plugs can use a GE or other AA nicad battery charger plus a transformer to take advantage of the 110 v. outlets many

hotels offer patrons for their American electric razors.

(gh: But they insist only for razors - why?)

William L. Lyons, Va: I've read some rather disparaging comments about (the FRG8800) in my RIBs. If I had the money to spend again, I might make a different decision, but it seems to perform well enough for my purposes. It's quite stable, and relatively easy to tune - but aside from those two characteristics it offers little more than my cherished Hammarlund HQ100, which I bought new in 1963 for - as I recall - well under $200 (wish I'd bought the HQ180!). I'm not a big fan of "bells & whistles," but it seems we must have them these days. I admit I find the keypad tuning convenient, but will those little buttons hold up for 20 years? I'd gladly trade it (keypad tuning) for enhanced selectivity.

((lc: There was some mention, by Magne, I believe, in regard to image problems in early 8800s, but that may have been corrected. The 8800 appears to be a creditable modern "factory produced" set, in the same class with the R2000, & the R70/71, perhaps by a shade inferior to the last mentioned on the basis of some "hair-splitting" lab measurements. "Better" sets presumably w'd be the NRD515 & the Drake R7/A - the latter now being available only on the "used equipment" market. The HQ100 was a nice little radio, a kind of Frog7 of its day. Being a single conversion set (455 kHz IF) its major deficiency was image rejection on the higher ranges (has 910 kHz repeat points) - up conversion receivers like the 8800 could have these sorts of images (& that w'd affect all ranges) only as the result of inadequate selectivity in the first IF. Also, the HQ100 did not have the requisite stability or demodulation facilities for non-synchronous heterodyne detection (commonly called "ECSS"). But if Mr Lyons prefers "AM mode" (envelope detection) reception the HQ100 w'd be superior - as w'd almost any good vacuum tube set - to his FRG8800 & virtually any other "solid-state" receiver. Being technically unknowledgable I can't say for sure, but I think this may be because vacuum tube diodes have better linearity than germanium diodes: also the HQ100 (& several other HQs) had a good audio stage making use of a negative feedback circuit. Reducing the volume, as would be the case with strong signals, resulted in a widening of the audio bandpass, while increasing the volume, as would be required with weak signals, caused a narrowing of the audio bandpass (Hammarlund called this variable negative feedback "auto response"). There is no "must" about "bells & whistles" other than the "must" of a competitive market place: company x's product must have something "up front" that company y's does not - with radios, usually, some sort of operating feature that in no way improves the actual performance of the radio - but it's easier to sell memories, et al to the SWL than better filter shape factors - or so the marketing strategy seems to go. Those little buttons will probably last until the cosmic collapse but I w'dn't care to bet on the switches they activate.))

Mr Lyons continues: I also bought the VHF converter to tune 118-174 MHz. By the way, when you see the word "scan" does it imply that the unit will resume searching when a station clears its channel (like a $70 Bearcat)? My Yaesu doesn't do this - I have to push a button to get it going again. I've compared notes with other owners, and they report the same thing. The manual isn't much help - it says plenty about the "scan halt mode," but nothing about resuming automatically...I don't think my unit is operating abnormally - it's just a question of design philosophy. I have a feeling that a good many people will be more disappointed in this that I. Scanning seems of little use on the HF bands, which are my main interest. And someone who is quite familiar with the unit, and should know, says that Yaesu's FRG9600 - the new "VHF/UHF Communications Receiver" - moves off any channel after 6 sec., even if it's in use - no way to prevent it without intervening by pushing a button!

((lc: Don't have the equipments at hand to confirm what Mr Lyons is saying, but - not doubting him - it appears that something went awry at Yaesu when these units were being designed. Does the setting of the squelch control have any effect on the scanning action of the Yaesu units? - it does on an older Regency xtal controlled scanner we have here. My brother - whose interests are VHF/UHF & microvave - had considered purchasing a 9600 (which strangely omits low band VHF (30-60 MHz) until the ICOM R7000 was announced, BUT we w'dn't be interested in it either if, like the R71, it has to be sent back to the factory for resurrection after a battery failure. Guess Yaesu can mean whatever thay want to mean by "scan" whether it's what Mr Lyons or any of us w'd expect it to mean. The 9600, as reported, w'd be useless for unattended listening in the "scan" mode. Lets hear from other 8800 &/or 9600 users.))

Bruce Wilson, Tx, asks about antennas. Bruce, with the area you have available it w'd appear that a "long wire" (the so-called "Inverted L") w'd be very much in order, as high as possible, & at right angles, if possible, to any power lines. "Long wires" generally are more effective than verticals on most signals, but with the room

you have why not put up both, with a means of switching from one to the other. If only particular bands are of interest, say the Amateur or the International Broadcast Bands, then antennas resonant at one or more of those bands would be desirable for optimum results on those bands. There is what I w'd assume to be an effective "trap" antenna for the International Broadcast Bands marketed by the Barker & Williamson Co, an old line manufacturer of Ham gear & accessories. The best antenna ideas were developed in the 1930s. I w'd recommend some research in 1930s radio publications like Short Wave Craft (if you can locate any) & any of the Frank Jones Handbooks possibly to be found in a Dallas library. A useful recent publication is the Rufus P. Turner book, The Antenna Construction Handbook for Ham, CB & SWL (Tab Book #1054). What w'd have been an effective antenna in 1935 is still an effective antenna in 1985. With the deteriorating propagation conditions we are now experiencing an efficient antenna is more important that it was a few years ago. An antenna tuner/matcher is also to be recommended. I get good results with a Panasonic RD-9820. Being a Ham you probably know a lot more about antenna theory than I do. Is SWLing secondary to or a co-interest with Ham activity?

In regard to a "3 kHz filter" for the R2000: I assume you are wondering about replacing the "Wide-AM" filter (which is 6 kHz @ 6 db down with a poor shape factor). Actually, especially for Ham use, all of the filters in this set sh'd be replaced with Sherwoods or Fox-Tangos (see their ads in Ham publications): a 3-4 kHz filter for the "Wide-AM" & a 2.1 or 2.3 kHz filter for the "Narrow-AM" & "SSB" modes. Of course increased selectivity will result in audio frequency attenuation. The chief operational deficiency of the "factory" R2000 is the absence of an RIT (fine tuning) control. Not necessary if Kenwood had just taken synthesizer resolution down one more step, to 5 hz....

John Norfolk, Ok, reminds us that Radio Shack's "high end" SW receiver is now the modest DX-360, reduced in price to $79.95. John writes: "The -360 is AM (no BFO) only, does not cover the entire SW spectrum, does not have a digital readout, and while it has an input for a DC adaptor (for use in a car) it does not have one for AC!"

We all hope RS has not abandoned for good the marketing of something approaching quality in a shortwave radio. The DX400 was certainly an adequate portable. RS may still be reeling from the DX300 fiasco. But the big news at Radio Shack is their entry into the TVRO field with what appears to have the possibility of being a good system. Unfortunately the dish (mesh type) is only 8½'. System price is $1995 - "easy do-it-yourself" assembly - they say.

Marty Toomajian ((unsure of the 6th letter of your last name Marty)), Ny, wants info on the Sony ICF2001D/2010. All I know is what I've seen in the ads, & seem to recall hearing a review in which a criticism was noisy reception produced by the PLL detector. I W'D BE IN A MUCH BETTER POSITION TO ANSWER READERS' ENQUIRIES ABOUT RECEIVING DEVICES IF THE MANUFACTURERS W'D KINDLY PROVIDE ME SAMPLES OF THEIR LATEST RELEASES FOR EVALUATION. Let's hear from any of you who are using the 2010.

gh has sent me a letter from a "World of Radio" listener in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria who wants to operate up to three radios like the R71 from a Commodore 64. Possible? Your columnist, unfortunately, is computer ignorant. Should anyone have any advice to proffer in regard to computer operation of receivers write to:

Chamberlin / Apts. Perez-Rocha / Alfredo L. Jones-34 / Las Palmas de Gran Canaria 35008 España (Spain).

The gentleman prefers the Barlow Wadley XCR30 over his R1000,& has four of them connected to recorders & timers leaving them tuned to stations that provide information of interest to him. Also, he enquires if there are any satellite transponder receivers providing reception on both the C & the Ku bands. Luxor, I think, & possibly a few others market such a device. But the mesh type dish, becoming increasingly popular for C band reception,won't work on the Ku band; also,aiming is much more critical on the Ku band because of the narrower beam width. But if much in the way of entertainment material becomes available on the Ku band someone will probably come up with an antenna having dual band capability.

Two letters from Steve Kennedy, Tn, who keeps putting an "i" in my name for the "e" (maybe he's confusing me with that fellow who conducts the Pittsburg Symphony). Like me, he appreciates the virtues of "Ancient Modulation" & vacuum tube receivers. Some of his observations - with my interspersed remarks in (( )):

With the exception of digital frequency readout on the newer solid-state receivers, there has not been any major progress in a better mousetrap for the SWL. This is not to demean the newer sets, nor to discourage those who own one and have never experienced using a tube set. However, no solid-state receiver has ever been produced that can dig in and drag out DX under conditions where interference is severe like an

old tube receiver with plenty of selectivity choices, and a good IF slot filter. The solid-state rigs do a good job but just do not have all the choices of selectivity and ((with two exceptions)) an IF notch filter. (Drake and ICOM are the only newer - solid-state - receivers that have a notch filter.) ((The R7/A, when configured with the appropriate complement of IF filters - it will accomodate five - is very hard to beat as a DXing machine.)) It must be remembered that the tube receiver was designed and perfected when AM ((Amplitude Modulation)) was the predominant mode of modulation for both military and Amateur use ((it still is, Steve - on the HF bands - but with a suppressed carrier instead of a full carrier - as was the case in the heyday of vacuum tube designs)). When SSB ((or SSBSC: Single Sideband Suppressed Carrier)) came along another series of design work came into play: better stability, improved sensitivity ((??)), filters for SSB work - all the things that made the modern solid-state receiver possible. Most of the better modern ((table top - "communications" type)) SW receivers are generally good SSB receivers - not the tiny portables. AM reception ((i.e., reception of full-carrier signals)) is an added compromise. Yes, they will receive (these) signals. DX too. But most modern imported receivers using ceramic filters, wide post-filter IF bandwidths, and poorly designed audio sections are not able to do as well ((in handling full carrier amplitude modulated signals)) as the older tube receivers. Granted, the new rigs are more stable (but) it must be remembered that the tube receiver was designed when ((full carrier AM)) was king.... ((Steve is correct that today's Yaesu's, Kenwoods, ICOMs are essentially SSB receivers, &, I w'd add, for the best results, sh'd be operated as such on full as well as suppressed carrier signals.))

Steve continues: I have owned the FRG-7700, and still have a R1000. (I traded the FRG-7700 for a HQ-180 in mint shape!) Both sets in the 2.3 kHz IF selectivity have too much internal noise, and the recovered audio is not pleasant to listen to ((as w'd be expected using envelope detection ("AM mode"); go to the "SSB mode" & audio is much improved)). Most modern receivers that have ceramic filters place them at the input of the IF channel. When the receiver is in the narrow selectivity mode, the post-filter IF stages are still operating in a wide bandwidth condition, thus the excessive internal noise. In tubed receivers ((some of them)), as the selectivity was narrowed, most if not all IF stages had selectivity narrowed at the instant the selectivity switch (position) was changed: gangs of resistors and capacitors were switched into the IF stages to tighten the selectivity and improve the noise figure. ((True of the HQ180 but not all vacuum tube receivers with IF filtering.)) The newer rigs do not do this, only change a filter at the input of the IF strip. This is the single most important reason why tube receivers can dig out DX. More work went into carefully designed IF circuits in ((some)) older rigs than (in) newer solid-state receivers. ((Steve points out that economic considerations prevent more elaborate & effective IF circuitry in today's receivers; also, the high cost receivers like the HQ180 w'd command as "current production" items - I think his $1500 estimate is too conservative based on the cost of raw materials (steel, aluminium, etc.). The relativly low price of today's receivers is in part made possible by the fact that they contain much smaller amounts of expensive raw materials than did past receivers.))

Steve maintains that the HQ180 was "the best designed general coverage receiver made and sold for popular use by SWLs and Hams." Perhaps so. But my favourite of all the Hammarlunds (including the "professional" SP600) was the beautifully designed & constructed PRO310, which, strangely enough, I failed to mention in last month's essay as a receiver to be on the lookout for. Will describe it & selected other "classic" tube receivers in a future installment. By the way, Hammarlund did make it into the "solid-state" era with the HQ215/225, a limited coverage receiver with a crystal controlled first conversion oscillator (as per Collins tube receivers). Steve, if you equip your HQ180 with a digital readout device (think Torrestronics & Radio West offer them), you may be bothered by .1 kHz digit changes as the receiver first conversion oscillator slowly drifts, especially on the higher frequencies. I know (as you say) digital readout can really spoil one, but aren't those tuning charts really more fun? When, as you point out, one really knows one's radio dial, there is no problem in locating what you want to hear. But it seems that reports to the DX programs & publications these days have to be accurate to the .1 of a kHz - the only "real" reason for having a DRO - unless you need an accurate frequency meter for lab work. (Frankly, I like the aesthetic enhancement a DRO provides.)

In a second epistle Steve has some remarks suggested by last month's column. He agrees with me in regard to the generally superior audio quality of "conventional" receivers. He says: I cannot explain why this is the case. When I owned a R390 a decade ago, I noticed that the audio was not an outstanding quality. Unlike the Hammar-

lund (HQ180) which had the selectivity of each IF stage ((60 kHz IF)) optimized for selected bandwidth. Collins had wide IFs following the Mechanical Filters, thus there was an annoying "hiss" heard in the audio. When the IF was opened up to its 16 kHz width (I think it was 16 kHz) ((correct - military receivers often offered a wide bandwidth position, not for "hi-fidelity", but because of possible field transmitter instability)), the receiver had the Mechanical Filters switched out of the circuit, and the operator could hear everything that could enter the receiver's IF passband. It was also a good way to enjoy "Hifi" audio...hi. ...The internal signal to noise ratio is an important item that a serious SWL must consider. The "conventional" receiver generally has better SN-N qualities than more recent receivers.

Steve next discusses the difficulties involved in "home brewing" (constructing one's own receiver): Less than 1% of those in the hobby today ever try to build a receiver. Among Amateurs, the builders of receivers are possibly less than 5%. The only designs popular today for home brewing are the Direct Conversion types. ((In a Direct Conversion receiver the receiver's conversion oscillator & beat frequency oscillator (BFO) are one-in-the-same. The incoming signal goes directly into a "product detector" where it is mixed with the receiver's oscillator which is virtually at the same frequency as the received signal, offset just enough to produce a beat note for CW (code) reception - the principal use of receivers of this type. Selectivity is achieved by means of audio filtering. The tuning range is usually limited to the "CW" portion of the Amateur bands. An easy to build & effective receiver for code work.)) Today's home builder has these problems to contend with: 1. Availability of parts ((the sources that served at least two generations of radio-hobbiest-builders - Allied Radio et al, are all gone. These firms provided every part radios of the technology of the time required. Did these parts houses go under because of a loss of interest in home constructing or did home constructing decline, in part, because they went under?)). 2. Engineering abilities ((a few have built their own "state of the technology" receivers, but for most a lack of engineering ability required for today's complex designs - the Direct Conversion receiver is an exception - make this a very difficult task)). 3. Additionally, there is the necessity "to get the bugs out" to get the receiver to operate as planned. And one final consideration: resale value. Most home-brew projects end up back in the junkbox to be recycled, or when no longer wanted sold dirt-cheap at a Ham flea market. Those who home-brew equipment enjoy one of the dying aspects of the radio hobby. I have known several who have home-brewed their gear and operated it for many years before disposing of it. ((The premier home-brewer I was fortunate to know was the late Charles Sulfridge of Corbin, Ky. (Don't remember his call.) Well into the "solid state" era Charlie, a dedicated vacuum tube man, was building equipment that looked like photographs out of the 1930s & '40s handbooks. W'd like to know what happened to his Jones "Super Gainer" receiver.))

How do some of the older receivers, considered by brand, compare with each other? Steve: If one were to rank makes according to the design and durability of equipment they would follow in this order: 1. Collins & Racal. 2. Hammarlund. 3. Hallicrafters & National. (I can't rate Eddystone since I have never used one ((neither have I but a unit like the 680X looks very substantial)).) Collins built probably the most ruggedly designed radios ever made: the R390, R390A, R388 ((51J3)), 51J4, and to a slightly lesser extent the 51S1. All of their Amateur products were just as well built...almost indestructable. Hammarlund built the proverbial "Battleship" radio, the SP600. (Other Hammarlunds were also built to last.) The top of the line Nationals were well built (as were Hallicrafters), however the less expensive models did not have the durability ((or performance)) of the more expensive units...you got what you paid for. ((National & Hallicrafters - & in their latter days Hammarlund - as a matter of merchandising produced radios in several pricing categories. Naturally, "corner-cutting" in the cheaper units prevented them from being of the quality of their more expensive brothers. Still, the S40 was a pretty good radio for $79.95 - its original price.))

Steve bemoans (as I do) the wide use of plastic in the Japanese receivers - front panels & sometimes the entire cabnet. Of course this is done to hold down costs. And the modern receiver, with electronic frequency determining circuits - as opposed to the big variable capacitors & associated coil banks of the past - simply do not require the mechanical stability metallic cabnets & panels provide. Performance isn't really affected - the unit just isn't protected as well & cosmetic blemishes to the cabnet/panel may be a problem. If there is a serious problem with plastic as opposed to metal it is, as Steve points out, inadequate shielding: your radio can become the victim of stray FF fields. Early Hallicrafter radios were in heavy wooden cabnets

which were lined inside with copper shielding. Now that's what I call quality!

On the matter of antennas & antenna tuners (this may be of interest to Mr Wilson) Steve says: dpn is 100% correct when it comes to (antenna) tuners. Before any get the idea that it is a miracle device, remember, it is only matching the antenna to the receiver. I have noticed that tuners work best on high SW frequencies, and are only partially useful on the lower bands like 60 and 90 meters ((this is contrary to my experience on the lower wavelengths, but that c'd have to do with the type/size antenna to which the tuner is attached)). If at all possible get as much wire up in the air as can be erected. Most SWLs use an end fed wire for most SWL uses, either an L type ((i.e., a "long wire" with a lead in)), or simply a wire extending from the shack. It should be at least a ½ wavelength for the lowest band of interest, e.g. for 49 m about 80'. Get it as high as possible; use a tuner. Often this is the best that can be erected but don't be afraid to experiment. (A personal note:) I am in the process of getting a Ham ticket and intend to be working on the HF CW bands. Since I live in an apartment building, and managed to get an OK to put up an 80' wire (I don't plan to use it for Ham work) there will be RF inside the shack where the lead-in enters the building - possible cause of TVI ((why not ground the "long wire" while Hamming?)). I'm getting a Hy-Gain 14VAQ vertical and mounting it on the balcony, and running a 33' wire to ground as a counterpoise - should work. My balcony will have a lot of antennas by next spring - it is the only real-estate I have - so I have to make good use of it - hi.

Thus Steve concludes his remarks.

And we

must conclude also ("Think at last
"We have not reached conclusion when I
"Stiffen in a rented house")

but first, I w'd like to thank Lamont M. Jensen, Ut, for his letter (yes, Lamont, I've heard of the Scott "Quaranta" but have no information on it), & Benn Kobb, Va, for a copy of the "prose-poem", "Dream of Radio", from "The Pure Transmission of Self" by Reginald Aubrey Fessenden. And have just received a note from Robert D. Swann, Md. Bob, next time we'll talk some about receiver specifications & their significance (or lack of it) for the SWL.

BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH UPDATE (contd from page 2) SWITZERLAND SRI from 29/9: 0730 9535 6165 3985. 0830 9560 15570. 10 9560 15570. 11 11795 15570 15585 17830. 13 12030 9535. 1330 11955 15570 15585 17785 17830. 1530 21770 17830 17570 15430. 18 9535. 1830 11955 9885. 21 15570 12035 9885. 2230 6190. 02 12035 11925 9885 9725 6135. 04 6135 9725 12035 15305. Last two only to NAm. Red Cross Broadcasting Service Mons & Thus 30/9, 3/10, 28/10, 31/10 at 0740-0757, 1040-1057, 1310-1327, following Tues & Fris 0340-0357 on same frequencies as nearest English broadcast of SRI (PTT)
TAIWAN VOFC direct: 21-22 9510 9600 9765 11860, 22-23 9600, 02-04 9685 11825 15125. The only frequency for NAm is 11825 (via Joe Talbot, Alta)
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UAE Radio, Dubai: 1030-11 11955 17775 21605 21695. 1330-14 7185 15320 17775 21605. 16-1645 7185 11955 15300 15320 - only the last 3 fqs of each are ancd. NAm 0330-0415 7310 9565 11730 15435. Au/FE 0530-0615 15435 17775 21700 (Edwin Southwell, England)
U K O G B A N I See p. 21 for BBCWS. For SAm, 9915 stays on to 0330 and there is also Ascension at 00-0330 on 6005; Falklands svc Tue & Fri 2130-22 15390 & 11820 Ascension, 9915 UK, but no longer on 12040, which has however, been heard with WS around 2345, probably 500-kW test channel (gh)
UNITED NATIONS From mid-Sept to mid-Dec UN Radio expands to 5 day a week broadcasts (gh)
U S S R R Stn Peace & Progress until 28/10: 14-1430 21510 21500 15420 15220 11970 11770 11720. 1530-16 15370 15350 15320 11880 11760 6190 6060 6000. 1630-17 21460 17850 17650 12040 12030 11970 11950 11800 11710 11690 9650 9530. Some frequencies are 5 kHz higher than shown (WRTVH Newsletter)
U S A WRNO at 2230-24 on 9770, 00-03 on 7355, the rest same. Due to poor propagation at 0430 and numerous football preëmptions at 0130, WORLD OF RADIO has been rescheduled: UTC Sat 0300 on 6185, UTC Sat 2330 on 9770, and still Sun 1300 on 9715--all an hour later from the last Sun. in Oct. (gh) A reminder that from 29/9, besides those noted above, all English broadcasts from the following move one hour later: GERMANY EAST, HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA, USSR (Kiev, Vilnius, Yerevan, Moscow to North America & GBI); also some from the VATICAN.

ATTENTION CANADIANS We've had no complaints about the new envelopeless method of mailing, so this will continue. We were a bit hasty in RIB 102 about extending subs by two issues--since when the $3 increase went into effect Canadians did not lose two issues but RIB absorbed the extra expense until renewal, there will be no extension. However, the rate to Canada is now US$18, and anyone now sending US$21 by mistake will of course get 14 issues instead of 12.

COVER ILLUSTRATION from The Star, 28th August via Edwin Southwell. Closing date for 103: 16th Sept.

RIB BACK ISSUES now available: #90 through 102 inclusive, $1.50 each in North America from RIB HQ.

REVIEW OF
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